

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"THE Financial Situation" continues to be the chief topic of interest, and it furnishes the title of our leading article this week. A paper on *The Present Crisis*, by the Comptroller of the Currency, will be read with interest. The writer steps a little aside from the direct line of logical argument to make a point for his party against protection, but such zeal may be overlooked in a newly-appointed official. There is no intimation, either from Governor Penoyer himself or from the Review for which his *After the Four Hundred Years, What?* was written, that he intended to contribute a humorous paper to the discussion. Yet it would not be strange if, from the deductions the author draws from certain well-known historical events, the reader should suspect that such was the case.

Impending Bankruptcy of Spain and Italy (translated from the French).—The writer gives reasons for holding the opinion that unless the countries named in the title begin at once to curtail their armaments and all public expenses, both will become bankrupt—Spain in a few months, Italy in a few years.

Washington the Winter Before the War.—In this paper, the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, who was at the time a Member of Congress, details among other stirring events the story of Lincoln's unexpected entrance into Washington.

What is Socialism? (translated from the French), is an argument, somewhat vague and deficient in logic, perhaps, but still distinctively an argument, in favor of Socialism. The author recognizes a "social sense"; it is "in the air," and it makes the present Socialist movement "one of the most interesting phases of the evolution of humanity."

Mistaken Charity (translated from the German).—The writer gives reasons for looking upon mere *giving* as unworthy the name of charity.

The Labour Gazette, is the name of a new periodical in England, published under the auspices of the Government, and which does not give opinions but statistics. The writer commends it.

Maupassant (translated from the German).—In this paper Ola Hanson gives his analysis of the character and writings of the brilliant French novelist, the melancholy closing of whose life cast its shadow even across the waters of the Atlantic.

The Greek Theatres: New Discoveries (translated from the Scandinavian).—This paper maintains that the recent discoveries of the German architect, Dörpfeld, prove that the ancient Greek theatres were very simple affairs, and that the immortal dramas of Æschylus and Sophocles were first presented without the aid of scenic effect and in the open air.

Fin-de-Siècle Poetry (translated from the Scandinavian).—"What is the meaning of *Fin-de-Siècle*?" is a question often asked since the term erupted upon us a few months ago. No very satisfactory definition of the expression has been given; but the reader may find in the present article some answer to the question.

Breathing Movements as a Cure.—This is a timely and interesting article. It has been quite the custom to condemn tight-lacing as destructive to the health of woman; but here is a counter view which may perhaps lead to some tightening of corset-strings.

Reviews of the World.

POLITICAL.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The North American Review, New York, August.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

THE HON. JAMES H. ECKELS, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

THE present financial depression differs materially from any that has heretofore occurred in our history. The strain has been of unprecedented length and great severity, but there has been nothing approaching a panic such as characterized other years under similar circumstances. More significant is the fact that there has been manifest no unusual excitement. No stronger proof than this could be had of the vast resources of the country and the available wealth of the people. It demonstrates that no matter how bad the outlook there can be no general bankruptcy and distress like that of 1837, 1857, and 1873.

Turning from a study of the causes which, under unfavorable circumstances more quickly than would otherwise have been the case, revealed the weak places in a great banking system, the people find that gold is coming into the country in small amounts instead of going out in large ones, that the rate of exchange is lower, that our breadstuffs are again in demand in European countries, and that the balance of trade is once more slightly in our favor. The action of the President in calling Congress together to consider financial legislation has been of incalculable benefit in quieting the people's fears and improving the business outlook.

These favorable symptoms must not, however, be interpreted to signify immediate and complete restoration to health. The ailment from which our financial system has so long suffered is too deep-seated for immediate recovery. It has taken much time to pervert the mind of the people in business matters and to thoroughly permeate the financial system of the United States with the disease that has so nearly ruined it, and of necessity it cannot be undone in the twinkling of an eye. It found its origin when Congress first assumed it to be the chief end of legislation to make, through enacted laws, certain individuals rich. It was with this end in view that protective-tariff laws were passed, and for this purpose was brought into being the Silver Bill, which has not only returned to plague its authors, but is destroying the very interest it was designed to benefit.

The passage of the "Sherman Act" was but the culmination of the idea of enriching through protective legislation. Not only was it the last embodiment of this ruinous idea, but the worst. Aside from the protective feature of it, the only effect that could possibly result was injury to our own financial system. In the face of this danger the opportunity was embraced for the unworthy purpose of gaining supposed political advantage. Its passage was notice to the world that the people of the United States believed they could maintain two standards, one of a cheap and the other of a dear metal, in defiance of the single standard of all other civilized nations. It was heroic, but it was the heroism of foolhardiness and ill-considered action.

The seed of distrust then planted has created in the largest

degree to-day's disturbed conditions. The essential thing for the highest good of a people is to have an absolutely sound system of finance. The laws governing finance are more important than those governing revenue, or the conduct of a government. They are the very basis of a nation's prosperity. The laws regulating monetary operations must conform to and aid the laws of commerce and trade, rather than conflict with and retard them in their operation. No nation can subvert the immutable laws that govern the world's trade. To-day one of those laws decrees a gold standard as the basis of its operations, and until that standard shall be changed by the common consent of all to a bimetallic one, the United States must conform to it, or suffer in the strife for wealth. Our return to a sound basis must necessarily be slow, but when once upon it the American people will be immeasurably more prosperous than during these past years of speculative and fictitious values.

AFTER THE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS, WHAT?

THE HON. SYLVESTER PENNOYER, GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

WE celebrate at Chicago, by virtue of illegal appropriations by Congress, and unjust appropriations by some of the State Legislatures, the discovery of America by Columbus four hundred years ago. When Columbus set sail, the so-called civilized world was still encompassed in the gloom of the dark ages. For nearly fifteen centuries the splendid civilization attained in Greece and Rome had been gradually but surely declining. Commerce had fallen into comparative decay, the arts had declined, and the people had sunk into a hopeless condition of serfdom. This lamentable decline was the direct result of a diminution in the volume of money, which is the very life-blood of commerce and progress. The experience of the whole world has shown that where money is plentiful the arts flourish, the people are prosperous, and nations march forward to greater achievements; but when its volume diminishes, a decline in the condition of the people follows. While the gold and silver mines of Spain yielded their treasures, Rome prospered; when they failed, Rome declined.

At the commencement of the Christian era, which occurred at the very apex of Roman greatness, the coined money of the Roman Empire was estimated at \$1,800,000,000, while at the time of Columbus the estimated coined money of all Christendom was estimated at less than \$200,000,000. The result of the gradual diminution of the volume of the world's money is legibly written on the pages of history in a decline in the condition of the people. There it stands, and there it will ever stand as an instruction and a warning. Such a decline could only have been the result of the steady diminution in the volume of the world's money.

When Columbus set sail upon the Western ocean in search of new lands, the great impelling cause was the hope that the world could be further supplied with precious metals. They were the imperative need of the people and the hope of the nations. And under the providence of God the discovery of gold and silver in rich abundance in the Western world was indeed one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon mankind.

Contemporaneously with the sailing of Columbus the coined money of the world had passed under the control of a class of men who thereby had become the virtual masters of the world, holding both nations and individuals under their relentless domination. The discovery of the precious metals in the West broke the bands of this slavery and disenthralled Europe from its abject condition of money servitude.

From the date of this discovery began the dawning of a wonderful advancement, constant, though perhaps irregular, until we stand now in the full glare of the splendid achievements which mark the close of the Nineteenth Century. For fifteen centuries the world was gradually lapsing into barbarism, owing to a constant diminution of money. For four

centuries it has leaped with giant bounds in the arena of progress, having been generously supplied by an all-wise Providence with a plentiful store of the precious metals. And now, at the end of the four hundred years, we may be standing at another great landmark in the world's history. The cupidity of the money-lords would, if possible, render void the beneficence of Almighty God. The precious metals, gold and silver, which Providence has most graciously stored in our mountain-sides and in the bowels of the earth for the benefit of mankind, and all of which the growing needs of the world imperatively demand, are deemed by them too large in volume for their selfish interests, and at their behest the nations of the world have demonetized one of these metals and are endeavoring to do the business of the world with one metal alone. The stupendous folly and colossal crime of this policy can be seen at a glance, when we remember that the world's supply of gold is estimated at \$3,700,000,000, and that the grand total of the national indebtedness aggregates over \$35,000,000,000. These debts, as well as the debts of corporations and private individuals, are now all made payable in gold.

The result of this criminal policy is seen on every hand. It is written in the steady decline in business, in the fall in prices, and in constant accessions to the already vast army of the unemployed. It is estimated that the fall in stocks handled in Wall Street since the beginning of the year has amounted to \$500,000,000. But this is only a drop in the bucket. As gold alone is insufficient to keep our industries in activity, they are being dwarfed to a conformity with the dwarfed basis. The prices of the farmer's produce, of the artisan's and mechanic's productions, and of the day-laborer's toil are constantly falling, while the stoppage of industries and the enforced idleness of the laborer are goals to which we are rapidly drifting.

The silver dollar should be made full legal-tender, and there should be no quackery. It would be worse than folly to allow Shylock the unjust and unprecedented privilege of dishonoring the silver dollar, and then attempt to keep it at par with gold by the creation of a special fund or by the sale of bonds. Nor is there need of more metal in the dollar. Give it full legal-tender qualities, and a dollar of 412½ grains would be at par just the same as a dollar of 450 grains. Let Congress but return to the policy of the Fathers, give to the silver dollar complete legal-tender qualities, refuse to the money-lender the disgraceful privilege of dishonoring any of the coined money of the realm, and thenceforward 412½ grains of silver would be worth a dollar in every national mart, and the protective tariff now existing in favor of the gold-producer would be forever completely removed.

A moneyed oligarchy has again gained control of the world's supply of gold, and dominates for its own enrichment the financial policy of the nations. Is there no hope from the galling fetters of this thralldom? If not, what of the future? Go among the great masses of the people of this country and read the lesson legible on every hand. The widely diffused prosperity of former years is no more. The light of hope that heretofore brightened the face of the farmer as he enriched his acres and enlarged his granaries, and the face of the laborer as he added little by little to his accumulation of earnings, has given place to a look of anxiety or despair, as, in the hard and constant struggle for the support of themselves and families, they are scarcely able to provide the bare necessities of life and keep the wolf of want from the door.

IMPENDING BANKRUPTCY OF SPAIN AND ITALY.

[PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.]

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from an Editorial in *L'Economiste Français, Paris, July 22.*

TWO great countries in Europe, Spain and Italy, are on the eve of bankruptcy. Spain is in the most critical situation, and Italy is traveling with rapidity to a situation of the same kind.

Unless there is a sudden and immediate return of energy, of supreme energy, with large retrenchments in the budget, by

scores of millions of francs, and the imposition of serious taxes, the insolvency of Spain is certain. It is a fit time to repeat the words of Mirabeau: "Bankruptcy, hideous bankruptcy, is knocking at the door and you deliberate eternally." Mirabeau was a prophet. Unfortunately the probabilities are many, that Spain, at the present moment, does not know how near she is to, and does not wish to escape from, bankruptcy.

The great evil in both these countries—as well, it may be added, in Portugal and Greece—is the enormous and uninterrupted deficits. During the last fifteen years Spain has regularly expended from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs more than she has received. She has committed another fault in allowing the accumulation of an enormous floating debt, amounting to between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 francs. Two years and a half ago, she could have easily consolidated this floating debt. That would not have rendered her situation good, because the annual receipts would have continued to be insufficient for the annual expenses; but the Treasury would have had to face only the deficits of each year. Perhaps there might have come a favorable moment when these deficits could have been consolidated. Now, however, the weight of this floating debt is so colossal that every addition to it—and an addition is made every day—threatens to drown the whole, and will end by drowning everything.

In this state of the case, the foreign public refusing to touch a Spanish loan, and the national public subscribing a sum insufficient for new loans, nothing can be done but to carry deficits from one year to another in the hope of better times. The Government makes application to the Bank of Spain, which issues constantly more notes, that depreciate in value. This depreciation increases the deficits.

It does not help the situation that the Bank of Spain had in its vaults on the 9th of July, 1893, 197,000,000 francs in gold and 161,000,000 in silver, being an increase in twelve months of 8,000,000 francs in gold and 33,000,000 in silver. Far better have less specie and fewer bank-notes. Of these last the amount outstanding on July 8, 1893, was 918,000,000 francs, being an increase of 83,000,000 in a year. Beyond a doubt the amount of circulation next year will be more than 1,000,000,000 francs. The bank-notes were from 12 to 16 per cent. below their face value last year, and are 20 per cent. below this year. Each new depreciation causes an enormous loss to the Treasury.

Nothing but heroic measures can now save Spain from insolvency; and there is hardly any probability that the Government on the one hand, and the Spanish capitalists on the other, will make sufficient efforts to save the finances of their country.

I am sorry to have to say that the situation of Italy also appears to me seriously compromised and that she, without suspecting it, is advancing fast to insolvency. Between Spain and Italy there are sensible differences: Italy is better acquainted than Spain with financial principles; she has not so great a floating debt as Spain; but, on the other hand, Italy has not so large a margin of taxation left as Spain has, if she were willing to use it. The taxes are already excessively heavy in Italy. I have often cited this country as the most heavily taxed in Europe. That is not to say that no more taxes can be laid in Italy; but it is in the way of economy that she must act, and that with decision and promptness.

Italy, like Spain, has a monetary question. Her bank-notes have depreciated in value 8 per cent., and it will not be long before the depreciation reaches 10 to 15 per cent. Then the appreciation will be singularly difficult and the depreciation may be accelerated by a very slight incident. The circulation of the Bank of Italy, not to speak of other banks, increased from 533,000,000 francs on June 10, 1892, to 636,000,000 on June 20, 1893.

The most disquieting factor in the Italian situation is that the Italians appear to be unaware of their peril. Statesmen

and prominent private persons in Italy employ language which shows that they are under an illusion. Their country is approaching insolvency every day, and they do not see it.

Unhappily the national pride, certainly a legitimate sentiment, obscures the truth. Spain and Italy should, without any delay, do what France did at the time of the Restoration, that is, manfully do away with the greater part of their military and maritime armaments and their public works. Such a policy saved France in 1815, and restored to her in a few years all the elasticity and disposability of her resources. Without a reduction in military and maritime armaments, I fear that the insolvency of Spain is a question not of years but of months, and that the insolvency of Italy cannot be averted much longer. There should be also great reductions in public works.

In Spain the field is clear for radical economies; Italy is exhausting herself by armaments in view of a hypothetical war, of which the probability decreases from day to day. By reducing in time their excessive expenditures these States would become strong again in five or six years; by continuing their present expenditures they will fall, in a brief period, into absolute powerlessness. If prudent spirits do not very soon get control of affairs in the two countries, if they do not bring about a policy like that of the Restoration after 1815, like that of Russia after 1856, there is every reason for fearing that, in one or two years, the list of insolvent countries will be increased by the names of one or two great countries of Europe, and that would be a general misfortune, for the whole civilized world feels crises which fall thus on great countries.

WASHINGTON THE WINTER BEFORE THE WAR.

HENRY L. DAWES.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, August.

LOOKING back across the graves of more than a million brave men who, on one side or the other, laid down their lives in the struggle for mastery which began in Washington in the winter of 1860-61, the recollection of the flippancy and air of lightness and almost sportiveness, with which it was entered upon, fills me with amazement. How great things were trifled with as if they were playthings, and great stakes were played for almost as boys play for pennies, I could not now in the lurid light of subsequent events ever be made to believe, had not my own eyes been the witness. I sometimes think it almost wicked to hold up the ludicrous side to the public gaze in the light of such a terrible realization. This article is written with no such purpose, but rather to preserve, if possible, for future instruction and entertainment, the record of some incidents of those days, all trace of which will soon be beyond recall, if left alone to the memory of contemporaries and participants.

One of these incidents seemed at the time a genuine burlesque; yet it covered a trap into which it would have been much easier to put a foot than to get it out when once in. Mr. Lincoln was elected President in November, 1860. Within a week after it was known, South Carolina took steps to set up her independence as a sovereign State. Within a month after the election, her Legislature had declared her a free, independent, and sovereign State; her flag waved over all the United States property within her limits, and an embassy was appointed—ministers plenipotentiary—to proceed to the Government of the United States and negotiate a treaty of peaceable surrender to her of the armed fortresses and other property of the United States found within the limits of her dominion when she woke up a sovereign. Most people in Washington looked upon the whole proceeding as a huge joke. Not so Mr. Buchanan. The moment they presented their credentials he found himself in a dilemma. To receive or even address them in their assumed character, would be to recognize the sovereignty they claimed to represent. On the other hand, if he

arrested them for treason he would precipitate the crisis he was so anxious to avert. So he did neither, but referred the matter to Congress. Congress referred it to a select committee, which summoned the Carolinians before them, and those gentlemen responded by sending their secretary. The whole affair was regarded very much as a huge joke, and under the pressure of the graver events of which their presence was a precursor, they were allowed to escape.

We were subsequently charged with a much more serious duty. The public mind at Washington had become greatly excited by the belief that a conspiracy was on foot to seize the Capitol and Treasury, to get possession of the archives of Government, and to prevent the counting of the electoral vote and the declaration of the election of Lincoln, thereby creating chaos and anarchy out of which might come the establishment of the Confederacy as the Government *de facto*, in the very halls of the national Capital.

No conspiracy to prevent the counting of the electoral vote, and declaring Mr. Lincoln elected, was ever discovered in Washington. Yet the existence of one was so generally believed in, and the excitement was so great, that extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against it. The method of procedure, and the lack of confidence in the loyalty of Vice-President Breckinridge, on whom alone the Constitution (as then construed) devolved the duty of counting the votes, tended greatly to increase the anxiety. The count and declaration of Mr. Lincoln's election proceeded without interruption. We owe much to Mr. Breckinridge for the dignity and propriety of his conduct, though his heart was so thoroughly with the rebels that he was among the first to join their army. The critical part in the formal proceedings was safely passed, and nothing remained but for Mr. Lincoln to take the oath of office.

Mr. Lincoln had left Springfield for Washington a week earlier, and his reception *en route* had been everywhere most enthusiastic, and greater preparations than ever before had been made for the reception of a new President at the Capitol.

Imagine, then, our consternation and amazement when at the breakfast-table, on the morning before the appointed day, it was announced that Mr. Lincoln was at Willard's Hotel, having arrived at six o'clock in the morning, in company with a stranger, and been met at the station by only one man, his old friend Elihu Washburne. A hostile penny sheet turned the feeling of wonder into one of disappointment and disgust by fabricating the story that he came disguised in a Scotch cap and cloak. There was a sudden painful revulsion of feeling. Never idol fell so suddenly and so far. "He had sneaked into Washington." "He was a coward." "The man afraid to come through Baltimore was not fit to be President." "Frightened at his own shadow." These and worse epithets greeted this purest, bravest, wisest, and most unselfish patriot on the day he entered the capital of the nation he had come to save and to die for. And yet he had escaped, as by a hair's-breadth, the fate which the Ruler of the Universe had ordered should not overtake him till he had finished a greater work than man, in his own strength, had ever yet achieved. While we were searching in vain for conspirators in and about Washington, they had betaken themselves for greater safety and more effective work, to Baltimore, and had there perfected their plans to shoot Mr. Lincoln from among the crowd gathered to greet him on his arrival at the depot on his way to Washington, and after making sure and certain work with hand-grenades, to escape to Mobile in a vessel waiting for them in the harbor. Unknown even to the reporters, a detective had been pursuing his investigations in Baltimore with uncommon skill. He had become familiar with the place of meeting of the conspirators, had record of their names—eighteen in number—the part each was to perform, their leader, his character and nerve, and the minutest details of the plot. He laid these facts before Mr. Seward, and was sent

by him, accompanied by Mr. Frederick A. Seward, to meet and lay them before Mr. Lincoln at Harrisburg. The result was that, after a reception by the Legislature in the afternoon, the President-elect retired to his room at six o'clock, very weary, for needed rest, till the next morning, when the whole party were going by special train, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Washington. Immediately upon arriving at his room Mr. Lincoln was taken, without the knowledge of any one at the hotel, to the depot, and the detective, having first cut the telegraph wires, accompanied him by special train, already provided, to Philadelphia, which was reached just in time to meet a train that had been waiting fifteen minutes "for a package from the railroad office." And thus Mr. Lincoln passed through Baltimore in perfect quiet, while the conspirators were burnishing their weapons for his assassination on the morrow. The Washington telegraph, the next morning, was the first to announce his arrival there to the watching assassins in Baltimore, as well as to the waiting escort at Harrisburg. Mr. Seward at once presented Mr. Lincoln to the Senators and Representatives at the Capitol, and from there he was taken to the balcony and introduced to the officials and the public generally. His rugged, uncouth personality was somewhat disappointing at first, but the kindly homeliness of his manner soon won all hearts, and if in those days no man could quite comprehend him, it was because no man could comprehend as clearly as he did what was before him.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

DOCTOR JULIEN PIOGER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Revue Socialiste, Paris, July.*

SOcialism is the opposite of Individualism; it is the result of evolution and the manifestation of the tendency to social organization.

No Society can exist without coöperation, without some form of binding tie between its members; now, Socialism is naught but the tendency of all the social factors to become social, that is, to be consolidated in common action necessary for the unification, the individualization, of the social body.

In a word, Socialism is of the social essence; it is the principle, the law, the aim of social life; it is, finally, sociability becoming conscious of itself in superior societies.

We live at a time when it is impossible to deny that the social idea is "in the air"; it penetrates everywhere from top to bottom of society, called forth, sustained, and fortified by the constant awakening of a *social consciousness* and the increasing organization of the *social understanding*. History has never offered the thinker a like spectacle of a *social tendency*, of human aspirations so universal.

There is no longer a question about the struggle of an individual or a family for supremacy or power; there are no longer simple questions of the rivalry of tribes, or castes, or nations; it is no longer the triumph of this or that divinity which engrosses mortals; we dream no more of apotheosis or deification; no, men are absorbed in matters not of the skies but of the earth; humanitarian dreams no longer suffice to satisfy the thirst for justice and to calm suffering; what these must have is immediate realization in place of theories; what every one wants, is to have his share in the social advantages which he maintains and develops by his labors, because he is becoming more and more conscious of the part he plays in the social machine.

There is the culminating point, the inexhaustible source of the irresistible forces of movement, which draw modern societies towards a profound modification of their condition, under penalty of an inevitable upheaval.

The character, the causes, the conditions of this social evolution are as yet hidden, being confounded with one another

by theories and declamations, the noise of which makes us dizzy and blinds us. Personal attacks, errors, and paradoxes cause in the clearest heads uncertainty and hesitation.

Modern Society is very nearly in the same situation as a sick man surrounded by physicians of different opinions. Some, who are called the orthodox economists, wish to leave the care of our happiness to the natural play of interests; others, full of enthusiasm, proclaim *urbi et orbi*, that they have discovered the only infallible means of saving humanity; others, who find more difficulty in getting listened to, strive to make us comprehend the utility of seeking for the fountainhead of our evils, in place of allowing ourselves to be led astray by appearances, and that reforms are only matters of secondary importance.

Unfortunately, societies are like individuals: they are impatient under suffering, and give the preference to him who promises them immediate relief. Hence arises the constant triumph of palliatives and expedients.

Let us cease to be under an illusion, and recognize the fact that a socialist doctrine is no more capable of renovating, by some touch of a magic ring, our poor, old society, than medicine is capable of regenerating by its formulas physical systems debilitated by disease or old age.

We live on lies and contradictions; we seem not to comprehend any more clearly the importance and interest of our social life than of our health. In place of allowing ourselves to live tranquilly, to take time to taste the charms and enjoyments of life, we lead a feverish existence, fatigue ourselves, and get tired of everything. In place of aiding ourselves and sustaining one another, in order to render life easier and more agreeable, we seek to put shackles on ourselves, to create tiresome hours for ourselves, as though the first requisite for making pleasure and happiness real and complete were not to share them with others.

It seems to me that we are in the situation of a sick man who obstinately insists that the exclusive cause of his malady is the part where he suffers pain, without troubling himself as to the true pathogenic cause of his suffering. I think that we should seek for the true cause of our evils rather in the depths of our own nature than in externals. We cannot fail to recognize that social life is conditioned by three principal factors: its economic surrounding, organic life, and psychic life.

We ignore assuredly the existence of human evolution, if we are content to consider society at the present time as governed by the same necessities as primitive societies, and especially as animal societies. If, in fact, we can and ought to search for an origin wholly organic for sociability, it is not less evident that the part of a social sense, more or less vague, is developing and being confirmed more and more in the march of humanity across the ages. Without entering into the details of proof of this socialist tendency of minds and contemporaneous events, I think it impossible to deny the awakening of a social sense in our time, and we ought not to forget that it is precisely the appearance of this social sense which impresses on the contemporaneous Socialist movement its true character and makes it one of the most interesting phases of the evolution of humanity, which appears in this way to acquire a consciousness of its proper destiny.

Whether people wish it or not, Socialism is the aim of humanity; it is the religion of the future. Enlightened by experience, men will understand more and more that, in place of a passive submission to an occult power of which the will or the caprice must be bent by prayers or sacrifices, the true means of utilizing their own dependence so far as it is good, and of diminishing it so far as it is bad, is to study nature, to strive to penetrate her secrets, to discover her laws and phenomena, and thus to learn how to call forth what may be advantageous to them or to shun what may be harmful. By its superb conquests science shows us that we ought to be ourselves our own Providence; the clear, precise notion of our responsibility and of the union and consolidation of all our interests will be for us a more powerful guide than the tyranny of a legislation which is both blind and contrary to our aspirations and our needs.

MISTAKEN CHARITY.

THE REVEREND DOCTOR KALTHOFF.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Schorer's Familienblatt, Berlin, No. 27.*

At first sight it appears very strange that one of the noblest flowers in the garden of humanity should be getting into general discredit and that those who are most likely to benefit by systematic charity not only despise, but repudiate it in no measured terms.

The Socialist Deputy Karl Frohme, says in an essay on the reign of superstition: "The so-called Christian brotherly love has until now been a secret enemy to the rights of man instead of helping to realize them." Friederich Engels calls the idea that liberty will spring from love, a regular pest. Citizens however, who only examine the figures of the sums which are annually expended on charities, look upon such systematic denial of the value of these charities as calculated to incite the masses against their well-wishers and benefactors. A closer scrutiny of the attacks upon public charity will, however, prove that they are by no means groundless.

The very valuation which is being put upon charities is in itself a mistake. It is, of course, quite honoring to the individual to show a feeling heart, and the people who are ready to help their fellow men are in every instance superior to those selfish persons who think only of their own aggrandizement. Nevertheless, a thinking person should not only be willing to alleviate an evil, but also to seek its source, in order to prevent it; and unfortunately it requires only very slight study of the subject to convince us that the far-reaching poverty among our masses is due to the present economic system. J. M. Ludlow, one of the noble founders of the British Trade-Unions, says in his essays: "If it is true that whole classes are employed at a rate of wages which is simply insufficient to keep body and soul together, then it is equally true that all provisions, coal, clothing, etc., distributed by the clergy and poor-law guardians must be reckoned as supplementary wages which are actually due to the workers, but of which they have been robbed by the artificial cheapness of things, which compelled employers to lower the rate of pay. To go to such martyrs of labor with your hands full of gold and to play the benevolent, is to insult these people and lie to God. The money which we pretend to give them, while we omit to fight the demon competition, is in justice their own." It is, therefore, very foolish for people to think that they can solve the social problem by private or public charity. The political and social battle of the classes goes on. The representatives of charity are in this battle not officers or soldiers, but only a kind of sanitary staff, destined to lessen the sufferings of the victims.

Among this sanitary corps in the social war, there are, however, diverse idlers (*Schlachtenbummler*) of the male, and especially of the female sex. These people do a great deal to bring charity into discredit. They do not look upon poverty as a disease to be healed, but rather as a dark background against which their own affluence appears all the more pleasant.

When society grows tired of its receptions, its "afternoons" and "evenings," it refreshes itself a little by charity festivities. This toying, this sportive treatment of duty towards our fellow men is continually on the increase. Public opinion encourages it for the sake of the sums collected, and thus we fail to remember how insulting it is to the poor that we should make their misfortune a welcome excuse for our amusement. It is very curious that we should expect our suffering brothers and sisters to be grateful that we amuse ourselves for their sakes, that we pass a pleasant evening to help them. The men and women who complain most about the ingratitude of "the people" are those who have actually done the least to relieve want.

Even those, whose motives are pure, commit a great many

mistakes in the application of their charity. Nursing the sick is one of the best ways to demonstrate your earnest wish to benefit the unfortunate. But good intentions are not enough for this, and the needful practice must be acquired by long and painful experience.

Thus kind-hearted persons fall into the error of supposing that charity consists chiefly in giving, and that the most acceptable gift, a kind of panacea for all ills, is—money. The most dangerous phase of this kind of quackery is almsgiving at your door. Thoughtless soft-heartedness and indolent custom assist in raising a regular guild of mendicants. It is hardly possible to describe the harm done by this encouragement to begging. The last vestige of self-respect is destroyed in the beggar; he is systematically trained to lie and deceive, and in time does not even hesitate to put wife and child to the same pernicious trade. When at last the police manage to catch him, he is already lost and will never return to honest work. And who is responsible? The foolish, indolent giver of alms; the man who is too lazy to seek a worthy object for his charity. Such gifts are vain, and will not bear fruit. As long as our economic problems are unsolved, and it remains our duty to assist such of the poor as are outside of the pale of State assistance, we should do our best to prevent them from becoming beggars. To those who are reduced by circumstances over which they had no control, we should not hold out help in the form of alms. This is well understood by the Trades-Unions. They collect great sums to prevent the unemployed from begging, and show thereby a far greater comprehension of the evil of almsgiving than our professional well-doers. Without the assistance given by the Trades-Unions, many workmen would be doomed to the life of the tramp. Schäffle, in his "Capitalism and Socialism" estimates the amount collected by the organized laborers in England at no less than \$280,000, as far back as 1865, besides \$400,000 paid to the aged and infirm. Undoubtedly, it is not only possible, but very probable, that the Trades-Unions have inaugurated a right system for the keeping-down of house-door charity, which is most dangerous to young men.

Another very objectionable form of charity is the public distribution of gifts to poor children, especially the public Christmas dinners and Christmas presents to these waifs. That these exhibitions of cruel want take place, and that there are great numbers of the poor who gather at them is only additional proof that our organized charity is very faulty, and that the feeling of manly worth is blunted as much in the receivers as in the givers of assistance. Of far greater importance than our money and our gifts is our personal compassion, our sympathy, our warmth of heart. The man who does not acknowledge the moral equality of the poor has no right to speak of his charity. Just as much self-command is needed to accept a gift as to offer it; just as much faith and love. Put yourself into his place whom you approach as a helper, and you will act with greater delicacy. You will learn that our present charity is a mistake, that very few are willing to acknowledge the poor as their equals. True kindness does not wish to parade its deeds before the world; it does not wish to play the part of a gracious patron.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE REVEREND W. D. STRAPPINI.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Month, London, July.

THE importance, not simply the prominence, of labour and the many ramifications of the labour problem, have long called for an official periodical dealing with the subject. Such a publication we now have in *The Labour Gazette*, and we are glad to see that it is a Government publication. We of the general public are too often content calmly to accept the products of labour as if they came spontaneously like the wind

and the rain and the sunshine, and were not the result of the wear and tear of brain and muscle in our fellow man and woman. Should the placid course of our daily routine come to be troubled, and we hear that a strike is the cause, we are inclined to wax exceeding wrath with the disturbers of our smooth waters, not understanding much beyond our personal inconvenience. Vague rumors from the world of labour reach us at times; we hear of sweaters and their victims; we effervesce with honest indignation, and yet perpetuate the evils we loudly condemn by seeking to buy in the cheapest market. Public emotions concerning these matters are generous, but evanescent; when the average man has let his frantic mood run its short course, his good intentions have worn themselves out by their own impetuosity, and he justifies his ultimate inactivity by wisely observing that there may be another side to the question, and so he shuts his ears, buttons up his breeches' pocket, and everything goes on as before.

It is not these flutterings and splashes of transient interest in labour difficulties which give any practical help in solving the problems of the hour. We want steady and persistent pressure in many quarters, justified by reliable information. For labour problems are by no means the exclusive concern of the labouring population. A nation's prosperity depends ultimately on the condition of the labouring population. And our main problem is, how to keep labour sufficiently employed at reasonably remunerative rates, so that all the many wheels of our social machinery may work harmoniously and with the least friction. While the labouring classes should have enough for food and clothing, there should be something to spare, a surplus for those elegancies and refinements of social and domestic life, which stimulate and give occupation to higher and more artistic forms of labour. The manual labourer also must learn, that labour without intelligence must decay, and for the due exercise of intelligence leisure is required, leisure that gives immunity from the manual labour, which would stunt the cultivation of intellect for the wise direction of labour. Hence all classes are involved in the working out of labour problems.

The first step toward a solution is to understand the problem itself, and *The Labour Gazette* comes to give us indirectly, much of the help we want. The *Gazette* does not espouse or formulate opinions. It does better. It gives solid facts whereon it is easy for us to found equally solid opinions for ourselves. It tabulates copious information drawn from reliable sources at home and abroad, most of which hitherto has been lying in dusty official pigeon-holes, and sets it forth free from that partisan rhetoric which too often envelops the information which filters down to the workingman. Wider knowledge should create broader views. It will be seen that Labour-Unions and legislation may redress grievances, but cannot alter economic laws, which are as much beyond the power of legislation as are the winds and waves.

One useful section is devoted to setting forth a clear and concise summary of the state of employment during the past month. From this we gather that in twenty-three Trade-Unions with a membership of 296,271, six per cent. are out of work. This seems at first glance a fair showing, but it means 20,478 breadwinners, many of them with wives and families to support, and with no weekly earnings to support them.

Two full pages are given up to tabular and classified details of seventy-three strikes which originated in the one month of April. Gathering up the results of these strikes we find that twenty ended altogether in favor of the men, nine in favor of the masters, seven were settled amicably, eleven are still in progress, and no details of results have been received for the remaining cases. Some fuller information may be gathered about the recent cotton-trade disputes in which we may see something of the ultimate results of a strike: Although the dispute has been satisfactorily arranged, still in the Oldham district about twenty-eight per cent. of the spinners are unemployed. But in the Bolton district, which was not much

affected by the strike, the unemployed are only one per cent. A very significant moral is thus set before our eyes.

The condition of labour in the colonies and abroad occupies much space, and the facts presented under all heads will be useful to workmen and employer, and will furnish data for public and private philanthropy, for guiding legislation, and for the formation of public opinion. The workmen need help. Too many are either isolated units, knowing and feeling that they are at the mercy of employers, or united in societies which swallow up the individual and mechanically regulate his actions for him, independently of his private sentiments. As things are, he is bound to cling to his Union as closely as ever the feudal retainer clung to the lord who protected him against oppression from all other sources.

The process of studying natural laws, and guiding the free will of man is necessarily a slow one. The more mankind in general know of the condition of labour, and the more the toilers, whose capital is their health and strength, know that a really intelligent and not a merely emotional interest is taken in their well-being, the more we shall approximate to the general amelioration, by pacific means, of the lot of the labouring classes. Meantime mankind is slow to learn that strikes and lockouts, trade-unionism and labour gazettes are but poor substitutes for the simple law of Christian charity.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

HOLY BUDDHIST TALES.

DR. S. J. WARREN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
De Gids, Amsterdam, June.

II.

GREAT stress is laid upon the need of patience, and many of these tales illustrate how useless it is to waste one's time and energy in lamentations. Patience in misfortune merits the highest reward, and moves the gods in their high places. The following legend shows more forcibly than any other how much importance the Buddhists attach to this virtue:

Once the Bodhisat, the coming Buddha, was incarnated in the person of a Brâhmin who lived in a village near Benares. He grew up as a farmer, and having taken a wife, became the father of two children, a son and a daughter. When his son had grown up he was married to a virtuous girl, and thus the whole family of the Bodhisat lived in the greatest unity and happiness, all six (for he also owned a female slave) vying with each other in leading holy lives. The Bodhisat often reminded them of their duties, saying: Give alms according to your property, keep the commandments, honor the day of rest, and, above all, think of death. For you are mortal, life is uncertain, and death is certain, everything passes away and it behooves us to be continually ready for the end. Once the Brâhmin went into the field to plow, and his son with him. They gathered all the weeds into a heap and set fire to it. But a poisonous snake, maddened by the smoke, drove her fangs into the son, and he died. The Bodhisat saw his beloved son fall. He stopped the team of oxen and came to his assistance, but the young man was already dead when the father reached him. The Bodhisat placed the body in a sitting posture under a tree, and having arranged the clothing he returned to his work. "A brittle thing will break, and mortal man must die," he said to himself as he continued his ploughing. Just then one of his neighbors passed by on his way to the village and he said to him: "Tell the Brâhmanî not to send food for two to-day, but only for one, and tell her not to send the servant, but let all four of the women come to me, with pure garments and with flowers in their hands." When the neighbor related this request to the Brâhmanî, she only asked who had sent the message, and hearing that it was the Bodhisat, she knew at once that her son was dead. She did

not weep, but followed the others into the field. And the Bodhisat, sitting in the shadow of the tree by the side of his dead son, ate his food, while not one of the whole family shed a tear.

Whenever an extraordinary thing happens in the world, the marble seat of Sakka (the Buddhist Zeus) grows warm, and he is compelled to descend. The great piety of these good people also warmed the throne of Sakka, and he thought: "I will go and speak to them, and, having filled their home with riches, I will return. He went to the place where the Bodhisat was now busy cremating the body of his son and said:

"What are you doing?"

"Sir, we burn a body."

"Are you not roasting a piece of game which you have killed?"

"No, sir, it is a man."

"Then he was certainly your enemy?"

"Our own son was he."

"If he were a beloved son, why do you not weep for him?"

And the Bodhisat spoke thus:

"Like unto a serpent which leaves its skin never to return to it, he who is dead and gone has left his soulless body. He who is gone knows nothing of our grief, therefore we do not weep, he has departed as he must." Having heard these words of the Bodhisat, Sakka turned to the Brâhmanî and said: "Mother, what was he to you?"

"My son, sir, whom I have borne ten months, whom I have fed from my breast, and taught the use of his hands and feet."

"Mother, his father may not weep, for it is unmanly; but a mother's heart is tender, why are you without tears?"

"He came without being called, he is gone without permission, his coming and going I cannot influence, why should I weep?"

Thereupon Sakka asked the sister:

"What was he to you?"

"My brother."

"Sisters often love their brother, why do you not weep?"

"Were I to weep, my beauty would fade, and my relations would have still greater sorrow."

Turning to the wife, Sakka said:

"Women are without defenders when their husbands die, why are you so calm?"

"She who weeps over one who is gone forever, is like a child sorrowing over the waning moon."

Then Sakka spoke to the slave:

"The dead man undoubtedly treated you badly, you are glad that he is gone?"

"No, sir; my master deserves better praise, he was patient and kind and loving. But she who weeps for the dead is as foolish as one lamenting a broken pitcher."

Sakka was much delighted with their piety, and gave them untold riches, knowing that they would make proper use of wealth.

The Yâtaka tales contain many instances of the Bodhisat's strictness against himself. Once he was a teacher in Takka-lisa. He lived in a wood on the outskirts of the town, near a beautiful pond. One day he waded into the pond, attracted by the odor of the lotus flowers, and, wishing to enjoy it better, he bent down and inhaled the fragrant perfume. A daughter of the Dewas (gods) standing in a hollow tree said to him:

"Your action is a kind of theft, the flower is not yours, you are a thief of sweet odors, reverend sir!"

"But," said the Bodhisat, "I do not pluck the flower, how can I be a thief?"

At this moment he noticed a man who pulled out a great number of flowers by the roots. Turning toward the goddess he said bitterly:

"Why do you not reprimand yon person, who destroys the plants which do not belong to him?"

And the Dewi answered :

"In a wicked person a small sin is not noticeable, and it would be useless to reprimand him. But the saint is pure, and a sin no larger than a hair appears as large as a great storm-cloud."

As in the Bible, the Koran, and in ancient mythology, we find in the Yataka cases in which very pious persons were allowed to ascend to heaven bodily. The Bodhisat was there more than once. The pious King Sâdhina, whose charities were almost countless, also went to heaven alive. But when he had been there seven hundred years, he began to feel uncomfortable, and Sakka explains that he has had his money's—or rather his charities'—worth of heavenly bliss. Sakka offers him the use of some of his own good deeds, but Sâdhina will have none of it. He proposes to return to earth to lay in another stock of kind actions. His arrival is reported to the reigning king, the seventh descendant from Sâdhina, in a direct line. This young king sends his servants with two chairs to meet Sâdhina; and now follows a most amusing bit of saintly arrogance. Sâdhina asks: "For whom are these chairs?"

"One for you, and one for our King, O Lord!"

"What! does he propose to sit down in my presence?" says the saint, and, straightway sitting down himself, he puts his feet up in the other chair!

MAUPASSANT.

OLA HANSON.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Die Nation, Berlin, July 15.

WITH Guy de Maupassant has passed away the most distinctively characteristic Frenchman in the world of literature.

The difference between the novels of Maupassant and those of the other French writers of the age is something quite remarkable. His appear to be hewn out of compact granite, free from any veins of the more perishable materials seen in the works of even the best of his contemporaries, and which will render them in part unintelligible to future generations. Maupassant's novels, on the contrary, appeal to all times.

The reasons for this are many:

Firstly, Maupassant was more distinctively human than any of his compeers. His personality, too, was of granite without any weak spots. There was nothing theoretic or dogmatic about him; nothing in his composition which the chemist would characterize as "unstable." He lived, and pictured life. He lived much as others lived, and reproduced life with a fidelity to which few have attained. He was a thoroughly vital, untheoretical man and true poet.

Maupassant was the most popular writer in France, perhaps in Europe, while at the same time he is in the first rank in the esteem and admiration of the literary élite. And this is rare. Great popularity seldom goes along with the cordial appreciation of one's colleagues. In his case it is, however, intelligible. Maupassant was something more than the man Maupassant; he was, so to say, a microcosm of all France. As Parisian he was not merely the Boulevardier, but the impersonation of his nation, the representative of that city, with whose pulsations every Frenchman's heart throbs in unison. Maupassant knew France thoroughly; knew its people in every rank of life. He does not describe it like a railway guide-book, nor study some special feature of it, like Zola, for microscopic details, but as a man who loved life for the joy of living and of participating in the life of others. In his own person he lived the whole French life of his age. Zola is the historian of his generation, Maupassant, its poet.

And Maupassant was preëminently that which we vaguely characterize as poet; he possessed that mysterious something, that artistic faculty, that sixth sense which he himself described

as "*sens mystérieux de l'art*," and which alone is capable of conferring the highest poetic dignity. This faculty is elusive; it is hard to define positively its characteristics, but it is the faculty, the possession or want of which constitutes the distinction between the poet and the professional writer.

* * * * *

There is a little novel by Maupassant, called, if I remember right, "*Le Peri*." He and she have for a long time sat opposite each other every morning in the omnibus that takes her to her workshop and him to his bureau. One morning there was greeting, the next conversation. She agreed to accompany him on a Sunday excursion, after extorting a promise from him not to do her any harm. It is springtime, and all nature is reveling in the ecstasy of newly-awakened life. They rest in the shade of a grove of syringias, where the odor-laden atmosphere enfolded them heavily as the vapors from the surface of the sun-warmed lake. Here, in this sensuous atmosphere, their union takes place as irresistibly, unconsciously, and naturally as in the insect and bird-world around them. . . .

One evening Bel Ami and the old poet Robert de Varennes were going homeward through the deserted streets of Paris. They had been to a supper, and the young man is full of exhilaration. The poet, on the contrary, is gloomy and silent.

"You appear to be out of tune, dear master!"

"That I always am, my child."

And then he went on to speak of death, of the grim skeleton which haunted him constantly, marring all the joys of life.

Between these two poles all Maupassant's writings vibrate. And these are the two poles of life, the two faces of the Janus-head of Being:

Love and Death.

With Maupassant, the sense of their relation was ever present.

In popular estimation Maupassant is the graceful and frivolous story-teller. His name suggests to most people a mixture of discreet mirth, forbidden pleasure, and irresistible good temper. And Maupassant was truly the only French poet who had the essentially French capacity of presenting the most indecent things in garb suited for literature. The genuine good, old, Gallic frivolity. And what stories has Maupassant not told! . . .

Maupassant with his bull neck, strong physical development, and untrammelled humor represents the Frenchman as savage. What, indeed, is his Bel Ami, but the impersonation of brute strength? And what is Paul Bretigny in "*Mont-Oriol*" other than the personification of the elementary savage.

Nevertheless, this audacious laughter, this joyous, frivolous story-teller was a thorough pessimist, oppressed with the mystery of life; and this apparently robust nature had a cancerous spot at the core.

Maupassant, like all the finest and deepest spirits of his generation, was a fatalist. The most of us become fatalists as the result of inner psychological experience. Maupassant, it would seem, became the bitter fatalist that he was by the study of humanity at large on the world's stage. The result was the same.

It is not the tragic Nemesis which Maupassant depicts as pursuing mankind, but stupid, pitiless, blind chance, not acting in accordance with natural law, but unconscious, blind, bizarre. In lieu of the majestic countenance of the stern Nemesis, in whose presence one is humbled with an instinctive consciousness of wrong-doing, he shows us a tricky, malicious harlequin, who closes men's eyes, and misleads them into trouble, and then with mocking laughter restores their sight to enable them to see how their asses' ears have grown.

And this man of full-blooded, expansive temperament, who so reveled in the enjoyment of life, might have lived his life

harmoniously and intensively to its close; but, alas! this vigorous, robust poet-nature, had, down in the deepest and most secret recesses of his being, a dark spot which grew and spread, and was never darker than when the outer life was at its brightest; and which never failed to proclaim its dread presence in solitude when the mental gaze was turned perforce inward. Maupassant at the festal board, amid the most mirthful scenes was haunted by a sense of isolation from his kind, by a dread of solitude, a terror of death, and more—by a *Lebensangst*—a terror of the mystery of life, which gives the key to so much of his writings, and which grew and spread until, like a parasite, it drained his best blood, and developed into an invisible, seemingly independent spirit, which pursued him constantly, and which he strove in vain to elude, not realizing that it was part of himself, the invisible, intangible "Horla" which at length conquered and consigned its victim to the madhouse.

THE GREEK THEATRES: NEW DISCOVERIES.

HENRIK SCHÜCK.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Finsk Tidskrift, Helsingfors, June.*

DURING the last few years archæological excavations have not only revealed the whole of Dionysus's theatre in Athens, but also those at Epidaurus, Megalopolis, Eretria, etc. It is Germany's most prominent and talented architect, Dörpfeld, who has done the work. The results of his excavations stand in strong contrast to the hitherto-maintained ideas regarding the Greek theatre, and bid fair to revolutionize all teachings in that respect.

To understand the nature of the newly attained results, it is necessary to recall the character of the Greek drama. The classical tragedy stands in closest connection with the worship of Dionysus, the wine-god, and that, even long after that worship had ceased to be pure. Dionysus, who is not the same as the wild and degraded Bacchus, is one of the most attractive persons in Greek mythology. He is not only the god of rape and drunkenness, but also of suffering. In the Naples Museum there is a bronze representing the god with a noble face and melancholy eyes. It is a head that strongly reminds one of the well-known Christ pictures. The oldest songs, Dithyrambs, in his honor, represent his sufferings, and they were probably sung in the following way: Around an altar to Dionysus gathered a choir of fifty men, dressed in goat-skins in likeness of Satyrs, the god's followers. Upon a platform in front of the altar or perhaps upon the steps leading up to it, stood an improviser, who, in enthusiastic terms, sometimes in song, recited the deeds and sufferings of the god. The choir from time to time fell in, repeating parts of his song and manifesting in dance the spirit of the song. The Dithyramb was at the same time a record, a choir-song, and dance. It is essential to remember this, for an understanding of the construction of the theatre depends upon it.

How did the Dionysiac theatre look at the time of Pericles, or in the Fourth Century B.C., the most brilliant epoch of Greek tragic poetry? We have been accustomed to think that theatrical people of those days wandered around in marble halls, and that they enjoyed the use of a great many stage accessories and paraphernalia. We imagine that the spectators sat in a half circle around the stage and upon amphitheatrical seats, such as we see in the later Roman theatres excavated here and there. The most puzzling phenomenon has been the supposed separation of actors and choir, and that the actors were situated on a raised platform above the choir. One has never been able to understand how the actors could move upon so small a platform. The theatre at Epidaurus, the best preserved of all, shows that platform to have been only two and a half metres (about eight feet) broad. Another thing has been wondered at. No steps have been discovered connecting the upper scene and the orchestra, and

Dörpfeld declares, upon architectural ground, that such steps could not have been built. The theatres just described do not belong to the period of the great tragedians, but to a much later period—to a period when *scenic* representation was considered of more value than dramatic poetry; to an age which made up for inner weakness by outer show. The scene for which Æschylus and Sophocles wrote was much simpler—it was a theatre not yet developed. It had no marble seats. Recent excavations have shown these ruined seats, which have been found to be at least two hundred years younger and superadded. The audience was obliged to seat itself as best it might on the hillside, at the foot of which the play was enacted. There was no stage as we understand it; hence, no decorations and no such elevated platform as spoken of above. The audience supplied by imagination what the scene lacked. And the same was true even of Shakespeare's time.

The general lesson to be learned is that the most brilliant drama the world ever saw did not need any scenic devices to help it; that the early drama, still unsurpassed, was fully developed long before any kind of "show" was introduced upon the stage.

FIN-DE-SIÈCLE POETRY.

ERIK LIE.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Samtiden, Bergen, June.*

THE French Revolution swept everything away. When the reaction set in after the storm, the weakness born of dissipation followed. Then came utter hopelessness, for the people had nothing to rest upon. They cried for something to support them, but the cry was like that of one in the desert; no answer came. In this gloomy condition, in the beginning of the century, Chateaubriand's "René" was born. A young man, tired of life, has visited all nations in search of true manliness. He returns home when he hears that his only sister is about to enter a monastery. He arrives just in time to be present at the ceremonials. He sees her—according to the rules—laid in a coffin, and hears the funeral oration and mass, when they declare her dead to this world. In terror and agony he bows down to give her a parting kiss and hears in consternation her whisper of love to him, a love which she is going to kill by becoming a nun. He is unstrung and grows melancholy. In the flash of the revelation he realizes his loss; doubt, gloom, and despair settle upon his mind. A perverted sentiment only can find sympathy for a character that rather deserves contempt. Only an age of apathy can be infected by the contagion of such a book. The work created an immense sensation. Many years after, Saint Beuve created the expression: *René; or, the disease of the century.*

What is this disease? It is hopelessness. Bonde-Berg correctly says in "Evil Powers": "There is a great deal of the dog in most people; they must obey somebody." When the Revolution took away from people their belief and reliance upon "the powers that be," they went adrift. It is given only to the few to live without authority, but not to the people at large. In politics, in social life, in literature, in art, and in religion they must follow some leader. Take the props away and the people are like a ship without helm. They cannot sail in a definite direction, they drift. They despair. Their despair and hopelessness is their disease.

But it is not only the people at large who are suffering from René's disease. It has spread and taken hold of the upper layers of modern society. Those who express the thoughts and feelings of such people have coined a new term as a keyword to the situation. In most ages such terms arise, nobody really knows how, but they are a kind of resumé of the culture and life of the times. During the *Ancien Régime* it was *honneur*, during the Empire *gloire*, during the Restoration *Quand même*, and now it is "Fin-de-siècle."

What does "Fin-de-siècle" mean? Everything. The other

evening, while the public in the foyer discussed toilets, etc., a man brought in a long ladder, which he raised against the magnificent clock. Nobody paid much attention to him. Everybody thought he was a watchmaker, and a few minutes after, he, unmolested, carried away the works. The next morning all the Boulevard papers described the theft and admired its boldness. It was *Fin-de-siècle*, they said. A clever answer, an excessively broad collar, peculiar patent-leather boots, everything is *Fin-de-siècle*. Alcibiades was *Fin-de-siècle* when he cut off his dog's tail. Archimedes was *Fin-de-siècle* when he kept on his calculations instead of closing the door against the invading soldiers who had come to kill him. More particularly the term is used for the bizarre and new in modern art and literature. By *Fin-de-siècle* is designated especially all those immature ideas, all those insane productions, which at present overflow the Parisian literary world; all such exaggerations as characterize the forthcoming of something new. It was very *Fin-de-siècle* when the symbolist, Van Gogh, cut off one of his ears and served it up before his friends. It is *Fin-de-siècle* to be *blasé*. A real *Fin-de-siècle* poet does not say "the autumn is coming," but, "the year sings its swan-song." In Meissonier an old age went into the grave. With Zola the modern naturalism steers toward the Academy. For the rest, there is only a groping lot of young men without a leader. They are *Fin-de-siècle*. Only Paris furnishes the soil for such growth.

La maladie du siècle, the disease of the century, René's disease, paralyzes the subject. "What is the use?" is the lament. The sun does not shine brightly, and no hope stimulates imagination. A poisonous and heavy sirocco withers all sprouts. No work, no life, can bear it. Is not this disease as dreadful as the cholera bacillus or war? Ought not the whole machinery of Government to be set in motion to check it, if checked it can be?

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BREATHING MOVEMENTS AS A CURE.

THOMAS J. MAYS.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Century Magazine, New York, August.

BREATHING being such a common, and apparently such a normal, process, it seems strange that it should have any share in the production of disease, and that any one should advise people how to perform this function properly. Yet there is sufficient proof to show that imperfect breathing or lack of knowledge how fully to expand the chest and lungs is a most fruitful source of disease.

The lungs are conical in form, and are inclosed in a beehive-shaped cavity called the chest. At the summit of the chest the lungs are inclosed in a long casement (the ribs), which is more or less rigid, while at the base they are free and unrestricted in their movements. It must not be overlooked, however, that the bony wall of the chest is sufficiently yielding to adapt itself to almost any size of the lungs, no matter whether large or small. This is well shown in the chests of those who, like singers or gymnasts, expand their lungs by systematic training, or in those whose lungs are augmented by breathing the attenuated atmosphere of elevated regions. On the other hand, disuse of parts of the lungs results in flatness of the chest, while disease of these organs is liable to be followed by a more pronounced depression and deformity of the chest walls. The arrangement of the air-tubes also plays an important part in the production of diseases of the lungs. These are divided in such a way as to conduct the air principally downward toward the base of the lungs, and therefore the lower part of the chest is filled first with air, and the upper part last, or not at all, excepting during a full inspiration. This partial

filling of the lungs is also due to another cause. We possess one-fourth more breathing space in our lungs than is actually needed to carry on the processes of life. This facilitates our adaptation to conditions of varied atmospheric pressure, and meets such exigencies as impairment of a portion of the lungs, but under ordinary conditions, near the sea-level, this lavish supply of lung-surface becomes a source of great danger. The least readily inflated part of the lungs, the apex, has no exercise, and consequently becomes weaker. The savage has a larger lung-surface than civilized man, and is comparatively free from pulmonary affections; but as soon as he is confined to reservations, his idle life renders him liable to this disease.

Notwithstanding the greater flexibility of the lower part of the lungs it is a well-known fact that the breathing movements of the civilized female differ markedly from those of the male. She breathes chiefly with the upper, and he with the lower part of the lungs. The former is called the costal, the latter the abdominal type of breathing. By some authorities the prevalence of the costal type among women was attributed to tight lacing while others regard it as distinctive simply of the female structure. I found, however, by observation of the respiratory movements of 81 Indian and mixed-breed girls at the Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, that seventy-five showed a decidedly abdominal type of breathing, while the six who showed a divergence from the type were either half or three-fourths white. I think, then, it is obvious, that, so far as the Indian is concerned, the abdominal is the original type of respiration in both male and female, and that the costal type of the civilized woman has been developed by abdominal constriction. Now this suggests the very interesting inquiry whether civilized woman with the costal type of breathing, that is with the apex of her lungs in constant exercise is as liable to pulmonary disease as civilized man whose lungs are for the most part inactive in their upper portion or imperfectly exercised. It is popularly supposed that females are most liable to consumption; but from a large mass of statistics pertaining to all the chief cities of Europe and America, I found that, with very few exceptions, the male is far more liable to this disease than the female sex. Now the question arises: Does the expansion of the apex of the chest which is brought about through the influence of dress incidentally protect the female against the ravages of consumption, or is there a causal connection between the two? Whichever may be true their association is so intimate and so constant, that if they do not stand together as cause and effect, they point out to us that the expansion of the apex of the lung is one of the important means of averting pulmonary consumption.

I think it is, hence, evident that proper development and expansion of the lungs, by means of well-regulated breathing, must be regarded as of the greatest value in the prevention and in the treatment of the inactive stages of pulmonary consumption. The lung-apex is habitually inactive in those who have a tendency to consumption, and a highly rarefied atmosphere affords relief, not because of its greater purity, but by its calling every part of the lung into active exercise to furnish the necessary amount of oxygen. Much, too, may be achieved in this direction by artificial measures to promote the proper inflation of the chest, and arouse the activity of that portion of the lungs which naturally tends to become idle. Many and various modes of exercise are recommended, but, as a rule, it may be said that the more simple the method, the more effective and practical will be the results which flow from it.

The breathing of compressed and rarefied air is attracting much attention at the present time in connection with the prevention and treatment of pulmonary consumption, and is another method whereby the chest capacity can be decidedly improved. Waldenburg, to whom we owe this system of chest-ventilation, states that in this way from fifty to two hundred and fifty cubic inches more air can be inhaled than during ordinary breathing.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS.

PROFESSOR G. DE LAPONGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELIER, FRANCE.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (in French) in *Science, New York, August 4.*

SCIENTIFIC reviews have published this year a number of articles which were intended to throw light upon the Aryan question, but which appear to me have had a contrary effect. Obscurity seems to me to have been the result, especially of not understanding the value of words which, wrested from their primitive signification, are now very near not having any, so vague has their meaning become. Being a very active partisan of the theory of a European and Western origin for the blonde race, and of its identification with the first authors of the Aryan culture, I have contributed, without meaning to do so, to this misunderstanding, which I should like to dissipate.

The name Aryan is historically applicable to the Indo-Iranians alone. These were far from being, from a morphological and sociological point of view, the purest part of the race which we call Aryan. This is why I think it preferable to leave the term Aryan to history and ethnography, and to preserve its strict sense, rather than continue to extend it, as has been done, first in philology from one sub-group to an entire group of populations speaking related languages and practising analogous customs, and afterwards in anthropology to the race which appears to have played among these peoples the part of a ferment. To take it for granted that a matter which is still disputed has been demonstrated, namely, that the Aryan languages and ideas had their origin in a tribe which the genius of the blonde race dominated, and to transfer from a section of the conquered peoples back to the first nucleus of the conquerors an ethnic name more recent than the conquerors by a considerable number of centuries, is nearly the same thing as if ten thousand years from now the French of this day should be called Dahomeans, in case Africa should become in great part French in manners and institutions.

It is more suitable to use, in precise language, the following terminology: Aryans: the primitive Indo-Iranians; Aryan languages, Aryan institutions: the languages and institutions of these peoples and their immediate descendants; Indo-Europeans: the peoples, of whatever origin, who have made use of these languages and institutions, but using this name only from the time when this usage began among them. With this terminology reestablished, we see that the Aryan problem does not exist, and that there was simply a war of words. Then we find ourselves face to face with the following questions, which it is more easy to answer when the mind is not distracted by the manifold and discordant meanings of terms.

Where was the cradle of the Indo-European languages and institutions? This is a question of history and philology to which we are now compelled to answer: Europe.

Do these languages and institutions appear to have been peculiar to certain peoples characterized by the predominance of a race, and if so what race? This is another question of history and philology, to which we are obliged to answer: Yes, the dolicocephalous blonde race.

Did the evolution which produced these languages and institutions start from a people among whom the blonde race had the predominance, whether numerical or social, and does such evolution appear to be the fruit of the genius of the race? This is a delicate question, to solve which there are only probabilities, but to which we can answer: Yes.

Where can you localize the cradle of the dolicocephalous blonde race? The dolicocephalous blonde type being found in the skeletons of the Quaternary and neolithic races of Western Europe, the cradle of that race must have been in Europe, the necessary conditions of moderated light-radiation and permanent humidity which have determined the discoloration of the race being found in the neighborhood of the

North Sea only, at the end of the Quaternary period, and, better still, in the part of that Sea which was then dry land.

In this way we reach the following propositions:

The dolicocephalous blonde type, *Homo Europæus*, (Linnaeus), incorrectly styled Aryan, was developed in the north-west of Europe, as it was at the end of the Quaternary period, by the action of environment on the indigenous dolicocephalous races or on a single one of those races. It was made permanent by a long sojourn in those regions, which it left by successive emigrations, as the soil under its feet was swallowed up by the waves.

The Indo-European languages and institutions were formed somewhere in Europe by the action of the genius of the blonde race. This formation is of a date relatively recent, and if the blonde race brought from its primitive country a proto-Aryan language, it was a stopping-place in evolution, the nature of which cannot probably be recognized. The rapidity with which unwritten languages vary is well known. The condition of the Indo-European languages proves, on the other hand, their recent origin.

Indo-European languages and institutions were afterwards implanted in two-thirds of Europe and in a small part of Asia, by the conquests of peoples who used those languages and institutions. A people which probably passed from Europe to Bactriana by way of the Caspian Sea, or an Asiatic people, which had been conquered by Europeans, carried Indo-European languages and institutions into India. To this branch alone belongs the name of Aryan.

All becomes clear as soon as you no longer consider as one, the question of the origin of the Aryan races and that of the blonde race, as soon as you no longer confound the Indo-European people with the blondes, which, at first, conquerors, were afterward absorbed by, and became the directing class of, peoples of a different race.

THE JEWELLED COBRA.

JULIAN A. MOSES.

Electrical Review, New York, August 1.

IN India there is a common superstition to the effect that the jeweled cobra, a most poisonous reptile, can never be found without its precious stone. The natives assert that as soon as a cobra loses its stone or has it taken away, it eventually dies a lingering death or commits suicide. These snakes are rather rare, otherwise this superstition would have ceased to exist; however, an entomologist of an inquiring turn of mind and a dabbler in electricity, recently returned from India, tells the following incident showing how electricity can even serve the double purpose of exploding mines and false theories.

It appears that he was anxious to catch a number of Indian fireflies, and as a decoy he used a half candle-power incandescent lamp, current being furnished by a small sulphate of mercury primary battery. The battery and lamp he deposited upon the ground in a neighboring thicket or jungle and awaited developments. It should here be mentioned that only the male fly is provided with the brilliant light, while the female gives but a faint glow, and does not leave the ground.

The first night that the lamp remained on the ground very few of the male flies came near it. This he surmised to be due to the fact of the light being too intense; so the next night he set the decoy again, dimming the lamp, however, by covering it with some tissue paper.

He laid this down by a tree and, net in hand, awaited the coming of the male flies. They came, too, in short order, and in quite a little while he had secured a fine lot of specimens.

Suddenly, however, the air was free from flies; they disappeared as if by magic. Just then the entomologist, thinking that the cause of their sudden departure must be due to something unusual, looked down to see if the light was still

burning. It had gone out. Stooping down, in the darkness he placed his hand where he thought the lamp ought to be, and, to his great horror, he found that he had touched the moist skin of a living cobra. The reptile had swallowed the lamp, thinking it to be a "cobra's jewel."

It is almost needless to say that there was a mutual surprise, but it is comparatively easy to tell which was the more frightened.

The snake slurred off, and as the battery was a little too heavy for him to drag along, the wires being strong, the lamp was forcibly removed from his mouth.

This incident led to an investigation, and it was found that the cobra, while young, makes a search for a phosphorescent pebble, composed probably of barium sulphide, which, upon being slightly heated, produces a light which resembles that emanating from the female firefly. This he lays upon the ground immediately in front of his mouth, and as the winged insects approach they become an easy prey to this most venomous reptile.

RECENT SCIENCE.

A Metal that Hardens Steel.—The reason that the mixture of tungsten with steel gives the latter so great a degree of hardness that it readily scratches glass and quartz, seems to be revealed by a discovery recently made in Germany. A definitely crystallized compound of iron and tungsten has been discovered, the crystals being so hard as to scratch topaz. Tungsten is a brittle white metal, almost as heavy as gold. The crystals, remarks *The Paper Trade*, as formed by its combination with iron, in the proportion of one atom of iron to two of tungsten, are silver gray, and very brilliant. It is thought that when tungsten is alloyed with steel some of the compound just described is formed in the mass, thereby producing the remarkable increase in the hardness of the steel. This is an interesting example of the value that one metal may lend to another; for, until the discovery that it could be used in hardening steel, tungsten, although it occurs in considerable abundance, was practically useless and without value.—*Mechanical News, New York, August 1.*

Caffeine sets itself apart, so far as our present purposes are concerned, from digitalis and also from strophanthus in that its cardiac action is only a small part of its wide-spread action upon the human organism. It is a powerful cerebral stimulant. It seems to be the only known substance which has the power of absolutely increasing human brain-work. Opium stimulates the imagination; alcohol lifts a man up for the moment to throw him into confusion and irregularity of action; but caffeine increases his power of reasoning, and absolutely adds to his brain-work capacity for the time.—*H. C. Wood, M.D., Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, through New York Medical Times.*

Influence on Plants of Abnormal Atmospheric Conditions.—Some interesting experiments have been carried on in England by Dr. Phipson, on the effect produced upon vegetation by surrounding it with an atmosphere differing in composition from that in which it naturally grows. He found that plants could exist for many days, or even weeks, in an atmosphere of pure carbonic acid, but they did not thrive; cell-formation became slower and slower. In an atmosphere containing so much carbonic acid that an animal exposed to it would perish in a few minutes, plants lived for many weeks and appeared healthy. In an atmosphere containing one hundred times as much carbonic acid as in the natural state of the air, plants flourished remarkably well for the whole time the experiment lasted (a month to six weeks). He also tried placing some plants in an atmosphere of pure hydrogen gas, but supplied with water containing the usual carbonic dioxid and mineral

matter. For the first few days nothing peculiar was noticed; afterwards a slight bleaching of the leaves was apparent, but in about a week a singular phenomenon occurred: the volume of gas began to diminish, and in the course of a month the atmosphere of hydrogen was absorbed to an extent of about 80 per cent. The residue 20 per cent. was not hydrogen; so it may safely be said that the whole of the hydrogen had disappeared, the plant remaining perfectly healthy. He explained this by assuming that the nascent oxygen emitted by the leaves burns up the hydrogen. The importance of these observations lies in their bearing upon the possible variation in the composition of the atmosphere in past geological ages. In the carboniferous age, for instance, it is probable that the percentage of carbonic dioxid in the air was much greater than at present, and in the age preceding this, other important variations may have occurred. Dr. Phipson has shown, however, that those conditions did not necessarily forbid the existence of a luxurious vegetation such as the fossil remains show to have flourished in those times, and it is even possible, as Professor Keene suggests, that when life first appeared no free oxygen at all was present in the atmosphere.—*Popular Science News, Boston, August 1.*

Language as a Determiner of Races.—French anthropologists agree that a few anatomical characters are not enough to determine a type of race, and that it is necessary to investigate all, or as many as possible, of such characters. Anthropology does not interfere with ethnology, because each has its distinctive field of inquiry. Anthropology does not say that physical characters are superior or inferior to linguistic characters; it says that the two sciences are of a different order, and for a different purpose. The first relates to the physical element constituting peoples; the second to the classification of these peoples. Language grows, loses, borrows, changes, transforms, and all this independent of anthropological characters such as beliefs, customs, industries. Physical characters are hereditary and inherent in the blood, but linguistic characters are not. If a Red Indian is born among strangers and without the society of his parents or race, he will speak not his own language but that of those who rear him; but he will retain all of the physical characters of his race notwithstanding. Different and opposing races may speak the same language, and on the other hand the same race may speak different languages.—*Scientific American, New York, August 5.*

Metallurgy of Lead.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Society, held in London, June 1st, a memoir on the metallurgy of lead was presented by Mr. J. B. Hannay. He described several new volatile compounds of lead, the discovery of which gave the key to the solution of many of the difficulties which had hitherto beset the path of the investigator, and by examining all the furnace-reactions of lead compounds in the light of those discoveries he was enabled, he said, for the first time, to present a true explanation of the metallurgy of lead, founded upon accurate knowledge. The process consisted in passing a stream of air through the lead ore in a Bessemer converter, by which simple means the whole of the ore was converted into pig-lead, or litharge, or sulphate of lead, as might be required—thus enabling the manufacturers to make the product bringing the best price in the market. The oxidation of the ore supplied all the heat required to conduct the process, so that no fuel was required. The importance of this new process, Mr. Hannay declared, might be judged from the fact that not only was the whole of the lead obtained as finished products without loss, as against a 20 per cent. loss by the old method, but every ounce of silver was separated and collected without any expense, no matter how little silver might be present.—*Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, August 5.*

Tetanus.—Schnitzler (*Centralbl. f. Bakt.*, May 29, 1893), after alluding to the well-known fact that the bacilli of tetanus are habitually found localized at their point of entry, remarks that the lymphatic glands escaped observation until Boedinger recently investigated them, and showed that the disease could be conveyed from an animal dead of it to a healthy animal by transplanting from the one to the other portions of the lymph-glands associated with the seat of infection. The portions transplanted were so small as practically to preclude the supposition that the disease was conveyed merely through the contained toxins; bacilli must have been the agents. This observation is supported by Schnitzler's own experiments in a case of tetanus occurring in a patient suffering from gangrene of the feet the result of frost bite. The swollen inguinal glands extirpated *post mortem* showed slender bacilli, without, however, terminal spores, such as tetanus bacilli present. Cultivation attempts gave negative results, but inoculation experiments showed definitely that some at least of the bacilli present were those of tetanus. Rabbits and mice into which portions of the glands were transplanted died of tetanus, as did also mice and guinea-pigs inoculated with material from the seat of infection in the animals first used. Preparations from this part showed in all these cases the bacilli with terminal spores typical of tetanus.—*British Medical Journal, London, July 29.*

The Etiology of Asiatic Cholera.—The doctrine of the specificity of the comma-bacillus in the etiology of cholera has been especially opposed by the Munich school. At first another organism (the bacillus neapolitanus of Emmerich and Buchner) was credited with being the causative factor. When the correctness of this claim was disproved, great importance was attached to local and individual conditions, the comma-bacillus being conceded only an incidental relation. Now that it is admitted that there can be no cholera without the comma-bacillus, the attempt is being made to prove that the symptoms are not dependent upon influences that are peculiar to the comma-bacillus. Emmerich and Tsuboi (*Münchener medicin. Wochenschr.*, Nos. 25 and 26, 1893) endeavor to demonstrate that the clinical feature of Asiatic cholera is the result of an intoxication by nitrites generated by the cholera-bacilli. We are quite willing to admit that nitrite-intoxication may be a factor in the production of the symptoms, but we are scarcely ready to believe that these are solely dependent upon this influence. We have not a little yet to learn concerning the etiology of cholera, but at this stage it would be exceedingly difficult to ignore, not to say disprove, the specific influence of the comma-bacillus, however complex this relation may be.—*Medical News, Philadelphia, August 5.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE PLACE OF CHRIST IN MODERN THOUGHT.

PROFESSOR C. A. BECKWITH.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Andover Review, Boston, July-August.

THE reality of the human life of Jesus Christ is now beyond reasonable question. At one period of the Church's history the human element in Christ's life was well-nigh sublimed away. At another period the human and divine in Him were regarded as perfectly distinct. Theology has now, however, only a languid interest in such refinements of speculation. Our Christ is no longer simply in the heavens, never having become man; nor is He a God-man in such wise that He may be a victim of theological dissection. The danger with us lies in quite another quarter. The modern scientific spirit, as applied to the New Testament, has vindicated the humanity of Jesus beyond further question. The question which we have to answer is not whether Christ is human, but

whether He is anything more than human; or, rather, perhaps, being human, whether He is all that man may become. Whatever else has been discarded which pertained to that remarkable Person, no one yet has been found rash enough to deny that at the beginning of our era a man existed in Galilee who, in some way, gave rise to the stories of the Gospels. As the outcome of a most searching scrutiny we are left in possession of a human Christ.

Now, however, the question is, have we anything more?

The modern attack on the historic person of Christ as divine-human, has come from many quarters. Science, for example, has assailed it. Philosophical rationalism has declared that since miracles are ruled out of the court of reason, they must likewise be banished from the field of faith. Historical criticism has laid siege to some of the most serious events of the Gospel. Literary criticism, with a keenness of analysis never before equaled, has sought to dissect the documents of our faith, and to throw out as interpolations or additions whatever is essential to the integrity of Christianity as a supernatural religion. The divine Sonship of Christ is assailed from the point of view of anti-supernaturalism, of literary and historical criticism, of idealism, of experience, of a modification of sinless perfection, and of purely ethical Sonship.

But the documents from which we derive our idea of the Person of Christ are also in dispute. After being accepted for nearly eighteen centuries by the entire Christian Church as a trustworthy record of the facts which are the grounds of Christian faith, it has fallen to the past century and especially to our own day, to have every one of the documents of the New Testament called in question. Their exact value as a witness to the actual origin of Christianity is undergoing most searching investigation. Whether we have any Gospel as it came from the hand of an apostle; what the substratum, that is, to what extent an original collection of sayings supplemented by traditions is responsible for the Synoptics; how far the words of Jesus are accurately reported; what precise value to attribute to the stories of the first and third Evangelists respecting the miraculous birth, etc., are all matters in dispute.

Even if the question of the records thus raised be settled, there is the further inquiry whether in these records we are beholding the real Christ, or only a product of fact and of apostolic creation; and if the latter, whether we can disengage the historical Christ from the Christ of metaphysics.

It is evident that if only the Synoptics, as being alone the trustworthy sources of knowledge of the historic Christ, and only those statements of the Synoptics consistent with the assumption of a purely human nature in Christ, are to be retained, then the work of reconstructing a life of Jesus, although beset with grave difficulties, is not altogether impossible. If it be assumed that in the Epistles we have nothing historic as to the Christ, but only certain dogmatic formulas, constructed along theological and metaphysical lines, then we have either to discard or to explain away whatever savors of the supernatural in His Person. In a word, if Christ is simply a man, since no manifestation of the divine through the human is possible, it is obviously irrational to pay heed to any allegations implying that He was other than man.

Such a process is however, the continuation of a method in theology which has been utterly discredited in science, and the result to which it leads is of no more worth than the conclusion which it displaces or the assumption with which it starts.

We, therefore, reject all such *à priori* metaphysics. Even as an hypothesis there are too many facts to which it affords no standing-room, facts of history, of exegesis, of apostolic testimony, of psychology, of the present life of the Church. We claim that Christianity is inexplicable apart from such a unique person as the apostles affirm. We hold that the teaching attributed to Christ in all the Gospels as to God, as to Himself, as to man, as to the nature and destiny of His Kingdom is consistent with that of the remaining writings of the New Testa-

ment, with the reason, and with the history of the world. We find that the preëxistence, the miraculous birth, the sinless life, the redemptive power of His sufferings and death, His resurrection and ascension, and universal Lordship find their rational solution and higher unity in His divine-human Person. According to our view, the psychological presuppositions by which the supernatural is expelled from the New Testament, encounter invincible opposition.

After due consideration of every phase of modern thought in its bearing upon the Person of Christ, after the processes both of destructive naturalistic rationalism and of an exhaustive literary and historical criticism of the New Testament, there still remains to us a divine historic Person. Loyalty to the Christian facts compels us to affirm both the sinless perfection and the proper divinity of our Lord. And the result of our consideration leaves upon us two strong impressions as to this whole subject. One is that the supreme duty of our time is to gain and guard an accurate knowledge of the historic Christ; the other is that we must be absolutely guided in our apprehension of Him by what He knew Himself to be, —the Son of God, and Son of Man, the Saviour of the world.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung, Leipzig, No. 28.

THE Theosophical Society is an association established in the year 1875, which has gained organized adherents in all the countries and continents of the globe except Africa. Its headquarters are at Adyar, near Madras, East India. The American section has its main seat in New York; the European, in London. In all, 283 branches are reported. Of these 145 are in East India, 22 in Ceylon, 30 in Europe, 72 in America, 10 in Australia, 2 in the West Indies, 2 in Japan, and 2 in the Philippine Islands. The Society is not a secret organization, but aims at the moral, intellectual, and spiritual development of mankind. The Society formulates its purposes in the words: "To constitute the kernel of a brotherhood of mankind without any reference to religious beliefs, races, castes, or sex." The acceptance of this one proposition is all that is asked of those seeking admission to the Society. It has also two subsidiary purposes, namely: "the study of the Aryan and other religions, the literature and sciences of the East"; and, secondly, "to discover the still unexplained laws of nature and the soul powers yet lying dormant in man." The prosecution of these two secondary objects is, however, not made obligatory on the membership. Accordingly, the Society does not constitute an organization with a special confession of faith. It is absolutely unsectarian, each member retaining his own religious beliefs, but with the understanding that he tolerate the faith of the others as well.

The Society does not claim to have developed an entirely new world of thought. On the contrary, it claims that its system dates back to hoary antiquity, and that it was transmitted to the Western world through the philosophies of Pythagoras and Plato, the former of these two having acquired his secret wisdom either from the sages of the East or from the Egyptian mysteries. The old and much-discussed question whether East India or Egypt is the original seat of this system is thus left *in statu quo*. One of the features of the system that reminds us of Pythagoras is the distinction made between the religious adherents and those who take a course of instruction for the purpose of a physical, intellectual, or spiritual education, but a course which eventually leads up to a far higher sphere of spiritual perfection.

According to the teachings of Theosophy, the mind is the only part or portion of man that is essential or abiding. The rest is transient, and is subject to dissolution and decay. Lower than the Mind, but higher than Reason, there is a so-called "spiritual nature," *i. e.*, a sphere of consciousness in

which "experiences are gained for knowledge, which are just as capable of development as are the body and the mind"; but this can only be done when the cruder interests, the passions and desires of the flesh, have been made subordinate to the ideals of our higher nature. Men who have passed through this stage of development secure a clear insight into the immaterial or spiritual world, inasmuch as their inner capacity seizes the truth in as immediate a manner as their physical senses seize the things of the world around us, or the intellectual powers apprehend those of the mind. In the process of this development such persons attain to the knowledge and control of different powers of nature which are unknown to others, and they are thus enabled to perform deeds which ordinarily are called "miracles."

Every soul passes through a number of Incarnations, as every individuality enters bodies during a large number of existences, in successive generations, and in different planets, and in this way the soul gains the experience necessary for its perfection. Between the different Incarnations there is an intervening period of comparative rest and quiet. The nature of each Incarnation, *i. e.*, its joy and sorrow, is dependent upon its good or evil deeds in the past existence, *i. e.*, is dependent upon the manner in which a man has lived and thought. What men, then, call happiness is in reality nothing but the reward for a previous existence. For "what a man soweth that also shall he reap."

The ethical law of causality, called "Karma" is, indeed, not a new discovery of Theosophy, but it is the peculiar phase advocated by this system that it is made the law of the self-glorification and self-salvation of man. Each individual, through the "Karma" is his own absolute law-giver, and decides for himself his misfortunes or good fortunes, his reward or punishment. For this purpose he stands in no need of a personal God. The same law of compensation and equilibrium prevails in the moral and "spiritual" world that dominates the physical. All evils befall mankind because the equilibrium has been destroyed.

"Karma" and the Incarnation theory are thus inseparable doctrines. From this point of view, Theosophy claims to be able to answer all the questions of the Why and Whither of our existence, and all the problems of each individual existence in the State and in Society. Not only evil in general, suffering and sorrow, but also all the inequalities of station in life, of possession, of mental capacities, of education and ignorance, of virtue and vice, "the presence of genius in families in nowise marked by talent, as also other facts which stand in conflict with the law of heredity." In fact, even individual cases of misfortunes, early deaths, and other calamities, are judged from the standpoint of the "Karma" and of Incarnation doctrine. This is, in the eyes of the Theosophists, the only key to all those problems which to theologians and philosophers are otherwise "hopeless enigmas." Practically this is, then, a doctrine of rewards and punishments of the crudest character. "The surplus of good or bad deeds which may be the lot of an individual" in one existence is credited to him in the next Incarnation. And yet it is taught that the law of "spiritual development" demands that every duty be promptly done "without the impulse given by the hope of reward."

Theosophy claims also to be able to solve all the problems of geology, ethnology, and astronomy. Through the experiences gained by a series of terrestrial existences, the mind of man is perfected to such a degree that it finally attains a higher stage of consciousness and becomes "like unto God!" "The future of the soul of man is that of such a being, the growth and the glory of which know no limits." In fact, a kind of an apotheosis.

While these are mainly points in which Theosophy comes in conflict with Christianity, there are also a number in which the two systems agree. In fact, what is good in Theosophy has been adopted from the Christian system.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Artemus Ward in Nevada. Dan de Quille. *Californian*, San Francisco, August, 4 pp.

A SKETCH of the great humorist during his short stay in Nevada, which reveals him in all his striking and humorous personality.

Buys (J. T.). W. H. de Beaufort. *De Gids*, Amsterdam, June.

PROFESSOR BUYS, who died in May, was one of the most distinguished political economists of his day. But it is chiefly as a writer that he became dear to his nation. His style exercised a peculiar influence over the reader; it seemed as if the truthfulness which was so eminent in his character, gave him additional influence over the reader, even where his logic failed. Mr. Buys was a strict enemy of disorder, and did not believe that any reforms could be of value which were attempted by the masses. His writings are not altogether unknown to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Da Costa (Isaac), Academical Friends of. Dr. W. G. Byvauck. *De Gids*, Amsterdam, June.

IN these sketches of the youth of Isaac Da Costa the author relates many incidents which were of great influence in the making of the distinguished philosopher and poet. Very noteworthy is the failure which followed Da Costa's attempt to remain a Jew. Drs. Cappadose and Da Costa made up their minds that they would honor the creed of their fathers amidst the Christian surroundings of Leyden University. They locked themselves in their room to study the Old Testament. But Cappadose's naturalism made the attempt a failure. The story of the Creation as told in Genesis seemed childish to him, and Israel remained spiritually removed from the two young Israelites.

Free-Trader (The Great) by His Own Fireside. James Matlock Scovel. *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, August, 6 pp.

SKETCH of a visit paid by Mr. Scovel to Richard Cobden at his own country home, John Bright being of the party. In the subjects discussed and stories told we obtain a good insight into the personality of "England's Great Commoner."

Hugo and Parasina. Angelo Solerti. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, July, 24 pp.

ALL readers of Byron are familiar with his poem, "Parasina," the heroine of the tragic love-story having been beheaded at Ferrara. In this second and last paper, Signor Solerti gives the result of a careful study of new documents relating to the unfortunate woman, who, in fact, is quite misrepresented in the poem of Byron, who drew on his imagination and depicted her life in a way which is, in many respects, contrary to the actual facts.

Kettler, A Social Bishop. Abbé A. Kannengeiser. *Correspondant*, Paris, July 25, pp. 18.

THE first part of a biographical article on Baron Emmanuel de Kettler, who was born at the old city of Munster, in 1811. He was originally in the civil service, but being an ardent Roman Catholic, he, in a fit of indignation at the arrest by the Russian Government of the Archbishop of Cologne, threw up his place and became at the age of 30 a priest. Twelve years afterwards, in 1850, he was appointed Archbishop of Mayence, in which capacity he distinguished himself.

Stanford (Leland). John S. Hitte. *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, Aug. 4 pp.

LELAND STANFORD is a conspicuous figure in the History of the West, and his services to California and the country generally, when placed in their true light, represent him as something other than the mere successful railway magnate, who achieved political power by means of his wealth.

Talleyrand, Letters Addressed to Him by M. de Bacourt. *Correspondant*, Paris, July 25, pp. 30.

WHEN Talleyrand's Memoirs were published a year or two ago from manuscripts left by his executor, M. de Bacourt, there was much controversy as to whether De Bacourt had not altered greatly the papers left by Talleyrand. De Bacourt had been Secretary of the English Embassy at London when Talleyrand was French Ambassador there. Talleyrand returned to France on leave of absence, leaving De Bacourt in charge of the Embassy, and these letters—all couched in the most obsequious terms—were written to

Talleyrand during his absence, which proved a permanent one, for he resigned his post, and never returned to London.

1815. Duc de Broglie. *Correspondant*, Paris, July 25, pp. 30.

AN analysis and review of a recent work by M. Henry Houssaye, narrating the published events of 1815, in which occurred Napoleon's reign of a Hundred Days, and the Restoration. In the book under review, the Duc de Broglie finds for the first time a dispassionate and judicial statement of the exciting occurrences in the year mentioned, a new light being thrown on that stirring epoch, and exact justice especially being done to Napoleon.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Aims, Expectations, and University Credits. Dr. R. D. Roberts. *University Extension*, Philadelphia, July, 18 pp.

THIS paper embodies the substance of an address delivered before the first summer meeting in Philadelphia, at which the author appeared as the representative of Cambridge University and of the London Society. It is here given in the form in which it was presented by Dr. Roberts to the World's Congress on University Extension, to which body he was a delegate.

Literary Reputations, History of. Paul Stapfer. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, July 20, pp. 6.

THIS is one of a series of papers maintaining that literary reputations are, in great part, the result of chance and favoring circumstances, fortune treating as spoiled children those whom the world regards as literary geniuses, and especially the great poets, who are poor creatures, half crazy or idiots, of a strange character and an uncertain personality, who do not know their own value and have not been aware of their own glory.

Pope's (The) Letter to the American Bishops on the School Question. Editorial. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 8 pp.

THE "letter" is given in the original Latin and in translation, and is introduced by a very temperate editorial defense of the *Quarterly's* non-aggressive action during the struggle.

Samuel (The Books of) and the Ark. Dr. W. H. Kusters. *Theologisch Tydschrift*, Amsterdam, July.

THE writer doubts the truth of the story that the Philistines sent back the Ark. He thinks it more probable that David retook it in war. He believes that the Ark was formerly neither more nor less than a Jewish fetic. Later on the Jews conceived a higher idea of Jehovah, the idea that God needed David's prowess to free the Ark from bondage seemed unworthy, and the whole story of the plague, the return of the Ark, and the death of Uzza was invented. The truth is simply that David took Gath by force of arms and found the Ark there in the house of Obed-Edom.

St. Peter, The Gospel According to. Dr. W. C. Van Mauen. *Theologisch Tydschrift*, Amsterdam, July.

IN this paper the writer again defends the new Gospel of St. Peter against those who are inclined to call it spurious. True, he does not believe that the manuscripts may be attributed to St. Peter any more than the other Gospels were written by the Apostles whose name they bear. But it certainly deserves to be called canonical as much as any other book of the New Testament, and it is only to be regretted that it is so fragmentary. Historically speaking, this Gospel of St. Peter appears to deserve greater credit than any of the others.

Superstition (Popular) Among the Ruthenians of Galicia. Dr. R. F. Kaindle. *Der Globus*, Braunschweig, No. 6, Band 46.

THIS paper gives a well-assorted description of superstitious observances, among the Ruthenian farmers, containing rules for marriages, births, deaths, for house and field, etc. Some of these rules are very curious: thus it will tax the ingenuity of the brightest logician to discover why the cheese will spoil if any yarn is spun in the house between Christmas and New Year, or why the cattle should fall sick if the gudewife lend a neighbor a little yeast after the sun has set?

Toberentz's (Robert) Barbarossa Statue at Goslar. Phillip Stein. *Illustrierte Zeitung*, Leipzig, July 22.

THE artist has deviated very much from the orthodox models, thinks our writer. There is nothing theatrical in the posture of the Emperor. Especially well modeled is the horse—one of those slow, but strong and enduring Saxon animals which the knightly warriors needed. Toberentz undoubtedly thought to picture the Barbarossa

(Emperor Frederic I.) as he might have looked just after his victory over Henry the Lion (1180).

University Extension, The Origin of. James Stuart, M.P. *University Extension*, Philadelphia, July, 8 pp.

THIS is an English contribution to the World's Congress on University Extension at Chicago. Primarily, it is a history of the origin and development of the movement in England; but the author treats also of its leading characteristic which was the recognition of the absolute equality of men and women, rich and poor, in their claims to educational advantages.

POLITICAL.

Citizen (The) in Politics. George Urquhart. *Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 6 pp.

CREDITS the average voter with an honest desire to elect the best man who is in line with his political views, and charges the presence of the boobler in politics to the citizen expending all his force at the polls on election-day, instead of attending the primaries, and devoting himself to the selection of suitable delegates to the nominating conventions. Care in this latter respect is all that is wanted to solve the problem of electing good men to office.

Committees and Candidates. Paul Laffitte. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, July 29, pp. 2.

FRANCE being at present in the height of preparation for the election of a new Chamber of Deputies, M. Laffitte here considers the part played in such an election by electoral committees, which, in France, it appears, is a piece of political machinery, controlling to some extent the Deputy, not only previous to his election, but afterwards, so that during his term of office he is far from being independent in his views of the best course to be pursued for the general benefit of the Republic.

State (a), The Division of. Hon. Abbot Kinney. *Californian*, San Francisco, August, 10 pp.

IN this paper the Hon. Abbot Kinney presents the arguments in favor of the political division of California into two States. The two States, he says, are brothers, not one person, and the need of independent Statehood for the South is the result of economic and political necessities. The political ligature that now binds the North to the South hinders the free development of both.

The Hon. Morris M. Estie follows with a presentation of the reasons, which, in his opinion, render any such division impossible.

Ticino, The Recent Revolution in. Arturo Galanti. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, July, 25 pp.

THE History of the Revolution in Ticino, one of the cantons of Switzerland, to which not long since so much space was given in the newspapers, is here narrated in detail. The revolution, in fact, extended through three years (1890-93), although not much attention was given to it outside of Switzerland, until the General Government undertook to coerce the Cantonal authorities, and there was bloodshed. The result has been that the Clerical Party has been completely subdued by the Liberal Party, and Ticino has obtained an increased share of freedom and democratic government.

Currency and Banking-Reform. William Knapp. *American Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 14 pp.

A PLEA for bimetallism and a condemnation of the National Bank system, and of the whole system of free trade in banking, and of allowing banks to do business on the money of their depositors. The clearing-house, too, comes in for its share of condemnation on the plea that it enables the banks to withhold the currency from general circulation.

Government (Municipal), Why it Fails. Stoughton Corley. *Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 9 pp.

THE assumption of failure as a result of popular suffrage is not well founded. Failure there has been, signal and complete, but only as the result of systematic and universal disfranchisement of the voters through the election of aldermen by means of the district system. The "proportional" system must give place to the "quota" system.

Political System (A New). Atkinson Schaumburg. *Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 10 pp.

DISCUSSES proposals for the reform of our political system to obviate many of the more important evils which the existing system has developed. The principal proposed reforms are a biennial election-day for all offices, municipal, State, and Federal, the abolition of the electoral college and the substitution of the direct vote of the

people; the abolition of nominating conventions; and provisions for restricted suffrage and restricted immigration.

Sherman (John) as a "Great Financier." J. Prince. *American Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 27 pp.

REFLECTS discredit upon Sherman's financial ability, and adduces evidence to show that his present advocacy of a gold basis is only one of the many phases of his financial policy which has veered about like a weather-vane; that, in fact, in nautical phrase he may be said to have boxed the compass of finance.

United States (The) of the World. Guy C. Sibley. *Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 6 pp.

THE writer takes a rather sanguine view of the possibility of the federation of all the leading nations of the earth, under a system analogous to that of the United States, with a written constitution, and such men as Grover Cleveland, Gladstone, Bismarck, or Castelar for supreme president, while presidents, emperors, and kings, would be elected as senators to the national Congress.

RELIGIOUS.

Adam's Rib—Allegory or History? A. J. Maas, S.J. *American Ecclesiastical Review*, Philadelphia, August, 14 pp.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of learning is here displayed in vindicating the literal interpretation of the Mosaic account of the Creation of Eve from Adam's spare-rib. The allegorical interpretation of the record is rejected because it does not harmonize with St. Paul's mind, with the teaching of the Fathers, or the great theologians.

Catholic Congress (Columbian) at Chicago. William J. Onahan. *Catholic World*, New York, August, 5 pp.

THE subjects and questions prescribed for discussion at the Congress are wholly social, dealing mainly with the labor question, with labor organizations, poverty, charities, intemperance, etc., etc. The writer looks forward confidently to the Congress proving an object-lesson to the non-Catholics, entirely disabusing them of the mistaken view that the Catholic Church is less devotedly attached to free republican institutions than others are.

Convictions (Skeptical). Dr. B. J. H. Ovink. *De Gids*, Amsterdam, June.

THOUGH the writer rejoices in the march of progress, he thinks that the want of faith and belief in our days has a deteriorating effect upon the moral development of the people. "We often hear those who are appointed to teach the young complain that it is almost impossible to rouse our modern youth to genuine enthusiasm. But we only harvest what we have sown. Genuine enthusiasm is only possible through a deep conviction of the existence of a divinity; not a hazy notion like that which we have of the Emperor of Japan, whom we are willing to acknowledge as living somewhere in the distance, but who cannot influence our lives. What we want is a true conviction that God actually directs our movements and thoughts.

Converts (Our). Richard H. Clarke. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July.

THE writer glories in the accessions to the Catholic Church in this country won over from Protestantism. The number of converts, with their descendants since 1776, is placed at 700,000, and the paper is for the most part a list of prominent Americans who have been won over.

Gospels (the), The Authenticity of. Augustine F. Hewitt. *Catholic World*, New York, August, 9 pp.

THE Synoptic Gospels are ascribed to a period as early as A. D. 40 to A. D. 52, St. John's Gospel between A. D. 90 and 100; and, from the testimony of the Fathers, beginning with Polycarp, it is assumed as beyond question that the Gospels are authentic records of the facts they deal with. Further, the Church receives them as a history which has the Holy Spirit for its Author.

Jesus, The Growth of, Physical, Mental, Moral. Prof. M. J. Cramer. A. M., D.D. *Christian Thought*, New York, August.

ARGUES for the Physical, Mental, and Moral growth of Jesus in perfect harmony with the laws of human development. That, in fact, Jesus at His Incarnation voluntarily *unclothed* Himself of His Divinity and *re clothed* Himself with His human form of existence. The view is based on the assumption that the Divine Logos, the Word, had from the beginning two modes of existence, the divine and the human, the latter subject to the limitations of time and space, as well as to the laws of human development.

Man, The Primitive Creed of. Conde B. Pallen, LL.D. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 46 pp.

TRACING back Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian polytheism to its source in a conscious nature-worship, the conclusion is urged that all had alike taken root in the primal conception of the unity of their object of worship—the Power behind nature, dimly recognized by man even after the shadow of false gods had fallen between him and his primitive perception of the One Indivisible God.

"Man" says the writer "could never have come to the worship of false gods if he had not once known the true God.

Sin, What is? Lemuel W. Serrell. *Christian Thought*, New York, August, 5 pp.

THE kernel of the inquiry is to be found in the expression, "The knowledge of good and evil had to be learned in order to step into a higher plane of existence than animal instinct. Some one had to fall or disobey to get that knowledge." It is hence evident that the writer regards the "fall of man" as an essential step in man's moral progress.

Woman's Indebtedness to Christianity. The Rev. George Francis Greene. *Christian Thought*, New York, August, 17 pp.

TAKING it for granted that woman enjoys a larger freedom in her domestic, social, and legal relations in Christian lands than the sex does elsewhere, the writer proceeds to inquire whether, and to what extent this is due to Christianity, and arrives at the conclusion that the whole tendency of Christianity has been to emancipate woman from all bondage save bondage to the moral law.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Anthropology, an Historical Sketch. The Rev. Thos. Hughes, S. J. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 24 pp.

A SKETCH of the historical evolution of material science since the first appearance of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, with running criticism upon the several stages of its evolution among Darwin's followers. The writer enforces the fact that organic evolution is an unproved hypothesis, and deprecates the study of man as a member of the animal creation. Anthropology should have no place in general education, and if studied by the clergy as a specialty, it should be in the same spirit, and with the same object, as they would take up the study of any heresy.

Causation, Kant's Theory of. The Rev. C. R. Burdick, M.A. *Christian Thought*, New York, August, 10 pp.

THE writer is known as the author of a work entitled "Confutation of the Antinomies of Kant." In the present paper he discusses these seemingly shifting views of Kant, who sometimes treated the world as mere subjective phenomena, at other times as an objective reality, who in one place tells us that we cannot know "the thing in itself," and at another argues about it as if he had exact knowledge. These shifting views are held mainly responsible for the difficulty of understanding Kant clearly.

Electric Telegraph (The) in Warlike Operations. First Lieut. Carl Reichmann. *United Service*, Philadelphia, August, 22 pp.

A CAREFUL and exhaustive treatise, both of the advantages resulting from the employment of the telegraph in the field, and of the disadvantages which may result from letting information leak out. The electric telegraph is credited with doing its share toward making war short, sharp, and decisive.

Glaciers (The) in the United States. *Der Globus*, Braunschweig, No. 6, Band 46.

THIS paper contains an elaborate description of the beauties of American mountain scenery, especially of the West. Added are pictures and maps of "the pride of California," Mount Shasta.

Human Race (The) The Age of. Part II. According to Geology and Climatology. The Rev. J. A. Zahm. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 26 pp.

A GENERAL review of the evidence in favor of man's antiquity, which, while admitting that man probably lived in the Quaternary Age, sees nothing in the fact inconsistent with a legitimate deduction from the chronological facts of Scripture.

Supernatural (the), The Intellectual Basis of the. The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D.D., C.S.P. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 14 pp.

TREATS of the concept of the supernatural order in which God has collocated angels and men. This is an order in which rational creatures are raised above all created nature, and endowed by grace with a beatific union with God. In this philosophy it is assumed

that neither angel, nor man in his original integrity, nor the perfect humanity of Christ, has a natural inborn capacity to attain to this beatific union.

Zante, The Great Earthquakes of. Prof. Constantin Mitzopoulos, of Athens. *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, No. 7, Band 39.

THE author gives a list of the most noteworthy earthquakes which have occurred at Zante—the island is seldom altogether free from them—and then he proceeds to an elaborate description of the cycle of earthquakes which began in August, 1892, and culminated in the catastrophe of Jan. 31, 1893, when of the 4,500 houses of the city only 300 escaped harm. Rather accurate observations were taken by a cool-headed gentleman, Dr. Curtzolas, though his own house was entirely destroyed.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Alaska, The Thlinkets of. Anna M. Bugbee. *Oerland Monthly*, San Francisco, August, 12 pp.

AN account of these natives of the southeastern coast of Alaska who differ from all other American Indians, and are said to have Japanese affinities. The paper gives an account of mission work among them.

Anti-Semitism. *Menorah*, New York, August, 9 pp.

THE subject is discussed here, first, by Cesare Lombroso, and, secondly, by Dr. Jellinek, of Vienna. Both condemn anti-Semitism, although, according to the former, the Jew is chargeable with contributory provocation. According to Lombroso, the only way out of the difficulty is through the union of the more intellectual Jews and Christians in a new religion, which shall be neither that of the Vatican, nor that of Moses. Dr. Jellinek's view is that anti-Semitism must be combated and shorn of its power for harm.

Chinese Six Companies (The). Richard Hay Drayton. *Californian*, San Francisco, August, 6 pp.

A BRIEF history of the Six Companies and of their aims and methods, affording an explanation of their antagonism to the Geary Act, and also of the hostility of the Highbinders whose despotism they curbed, and who now, taking advantage of the dilemma in which the Companies have placed themselves by their action on the Geary Act, are striving to dissolve the organization.

Chinese (The) Through an Official Window. Elizabeth S. Bates. *Oerland Monthly*, San Francisco, August, 10 pp.

MOST of the incidents of the paper have been gathered by the writer in connection with the enforcement of the Geary Act, but there is a good deal of information about the Chinese derived from other sources.

Drunkenness, The Curse of. The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar. *Humanitarian*, London, August, 8 pp.

AN eloquent appeal for energetic measures to restrict the evils of intemperance. Legislators hesitate and the Church as a corporate body is asleep. They must both be roused to action. Among remedial measures, reduction of the number of houses and local control are earnestly advocated.

Gold and Godliness. President E. Benjamin Andrews. *Christian Thought*, New York, August, 12 pp.

THE writer starts from the text Matthew xxv.: 27. "Thou oughtest, therefore, to have put my money to the bankers, and at my coming I should have received back mine own with interest." From this he argues not only that Jesus held sound economic views, but that He recognized the justice of interest on loans or deposits, although in His age the practice was condemned by both Jew and Gentile. He then lays down the position that a man is absolute owner of his wealth as against his fellow man, but a steward only in respect to God; touches on the inequalities of distribution, the advantages of riches, and passes to the conclusion that we are to use the world as not abusing it, and so as not to let it abuse us.

Holland, The Socialist Situation in. F. Domela Nieuwenhuis. *Revue Socialiste*, Paris, July, 13 pp.

THIS author, reviewing the situation of the Dutch people in the country and the great towns, comes to the conclusion that, in consequence of the hard times at present existing in Holland in both the rural and civic communities, that country is an excellent field for Socialism, which has gained many adherents there in the last few years. At the same time he admits that during the four years that he was a member of the Dutch Chamber of Deputies, all his fellow members avoided him like a leper because he was a Socialist.

Kentucky Beauty, Types of. Sarah H. Henton. *Californian*, San Francisco, August, 6 pp.

STARTING from the legitimate assumption that American women are the most beautiful in the world, the author presents us with photographs of half a dozen types of Kentucky beauty, which may well rouse the emulation of other States to enter into competition with them for the palm.

Labor (Organized) and the Law. Norman T. Mason. *Journal of Politics*, New York, August, 10 pp.

A REVIEW of the legal relations of organized labor and the law, as exemplified in some recent decisions by Judges Taft, Ricks, and others, which are asserted to be no innovations but in harmony with the recognized principles of jurisprudence here and in Europe.

Navajo Blanket (A). J. J. Peatfield. *Californian*, August, 10 pp.

SOME account of the Navajos, the chief branch of the Athabascan stock, and of their textile industry (blanket-weaving), elucidated by numerous illustrations.

Orient (the), The "Order" in. M. Ellinger (Editor). *Menorah*, New York, August, 8 pp.

REFERS to the work of the Jewish Order B'nai B'rith, whose immediate object is to improve the moral and social condition of Jews in the East, and, more remotely, the solution of the whole Jewish question, by the peaceable acquisition of Palestine for resettlement as the land of Israel.

Woman Question (The) Among Catholics. A Round-Table Conference. Alice Timmons Toomy, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Katharan E. Conway. *Catholic World*, New York, August, 16 pp.

THE Conference is opened by the editor who warns us to be prepared for even so serious an innovation upon existing institutions as a woman President with a feminine Cabinet. Miss Toomy speaks in advocacy of the aims of the Catholic Women's National League. Miss Donnelly centres woman's sphere in the home, and Miss Conway expresses her conviction that woman has no vocation in public life.

Woman's Sphere, Who Shall Prescribe? Ellen Batelle Dietrick. *Journal of Politics*. New York, August, 8 pp.

THE text of the article is the condition of the most advanced tribe in Madagascar, whose king from time immemorial has been guided by a council of twelve aged women. The advantages of the system, exemplified in the instance cited, affords an argument for the participation of woman in active and political life.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Arms (The) of the European Infantry. Capt. William E. Dougherty. *United Service*, Philadelphia, August, 24 pp.

A FAIRLY exhaustive paper on the military small-arms now, or until lately, in use in the several armies of Europe. This is supplemented by a notice of the high-power explosives now in use in Europe.

Burnside in East Tennessee. Adjutant John A. Joyce. *United Service*, Philadelphia, August, 4 pp.

RECALLS an incident of the war which fell within the personal experience of the writer—the loss of two boys in blue in the Tennessee Mountains, and the stern and prompt vengeance taken by the writer on the lurking band of Guerillas who shot them.

Chicago, Three Days at. Maurice Bouchor. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, July 29, pp. 5.

A SECOND paper of lively comments on Chicago and the Fair. The author sees many things in both to find fault with, and he speaks his mind very plainly, correcting, however, some misapprehensions which have become current in Europe. There it is believed that the hotels of Chicago have tripled or quadrupled their usual price. This is a great mistake, says M. Bouchor, the usual price has only been doubled.

Fur Seals (The). Edmond Plauchut. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, July 15, pp. 19.

IN this paper is a description of the seal islands in Bering Sea, and of the habits of the fur seal, in regard to which has just been held at Paris the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. The author notices that, at each session of the Court of Arbitration at Paris, many young and elegantly-dressed ladies were present, who were not, as he thinks, at all interested in the arguments, but in the question whether the supply of sealskins was about to be diminished.

"Grille" (the), From, to the "Hohenzollern." Johannes Wilda. *Das Daheim*, Leipzig, No. 42, Band 29.

THIS is a very pleasing description of the Imperial yachts in the

German navy, from the little *Grille*, built in France in 1862, a vessel of 350 tons burthen, to the present *Hohenzollern*, built at Stettin, a ship of 4,187 tons and 9,000 horse-power. The article also contains an account of the battles in which the *Grille* took part in 1864 and 1870. The Germans claim that the *Hohenzollern* is the fastest vessel in the world after the triple-screw cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, which visited New York during the Columbus celebrations.

Hesperides (A Modern). D. B. Weir. *Californian*, San Francisco, August, 11 pp. Illustrated.

THE Modern Hesperides is to be sought in the orange-groves of Southern California, to a description of which, with the origin and development of orange-culture in that State, the present paper is devoted. According to the author, the orange, like many sub-tropical fruits, attains its highest qualities near the limits of production, a fact demonstrated in this case by the very fine quality of the oranges of Northern California.

Lumbering (Humboldt). Mabel H. Closson. *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, August, 16 pp.

A WELL-TOLD and well-illustrated account of the lumber industry in Humboldt, Cal. The writer follows all the operations from the standing timber to the finished lumber, shingles, etc. To this is appended a sketch of the development of the Humboldt lumber industry.

Men and Ships. Rev. P. G. Heims, Imperial Navy. *Das Universum*, Dresden, No. 24, Band 9.

THE author has been for many years a chaplain in the Imperial Navy; and he gives in the present paper a sketch of the ships he has known and their commanders. He also reviews the losses which the German navy has suffered by storms and collisions, beginning with the loss of the *Frauenlob*, in 1860. Very impressive is the description of the sinking of the battleship *Grosser Kurfürst*, which went down near Folkestone with 481 men. Perfect quiet reigned among the disciplined crew until the moment when the proud vessel was swallowed up. Then one terrible-never-to-be-forgotten cry went up from the men imprisoned within the hull, and then only a whirlpool marked the spot where the immense mass of iron had been swallowed by the sea.

Régime (L'Ancien). St. George Mivart. *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, July, 21 pp.

A CHAPTER of French history, dealing mainly with the period of Louis XIV., when the first seeds of the French Revolution are assumed to have been sown, and to have been due to several causes, the most conspicuous of which were the antagonism of the Gallic Church to Rome and the rise and spread of Jansenism.

Sacerdotal Ennui. Arthur B. O'Neill, C.S.C., *American Ecclesiastical Review*, Philadelphia, August.

THE writer displays but little sympathy with those members of the priesthood who suffer the penalties of idleness. But he claims that even the busiest of priests have a great deal of leisure which it would be well to use judiciously.

Study, reading, and writing are insisted on as pursuits most in harmony with a priest's avocations, but any innocent occupation may be engaged in to keep the devil at a distance.

Soudan (the), Two Campaigns in. Maurice Ordinaire. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, July 22, pp. 6.

AN account of two campaigns, one in 1891-92, the other in 1892-93, in which French soldiers distinguished themselves. The first campaign lasted two months and a half, and although there were a number of combats and engagements of the whites, only three officers and two soldiers were killed and nine wounded, while of the natives 36 were killed and 100 wounded. The second campaign lasted thirty-four days, and not a white man was killed. By the two campaigns, it is claimed, the military conquest of the French Soudan has been completed.

Telephones in the World. Daniel Bellet. *Economiste Français*, Paris, July 22, pp. 3.

TAKING as a text the recent opening of the telephonic line between New York and Chicago, which calls forth enthusiastic words of commendation, the author gives statistics of telephones in the United States and various other countries. Each one of them is far behind this country in which, as we are told the various lines in 1890 exchanged 453,000,000 conversations. Belgium and Switzerland are well provided with telephonic communication, which is beginning to spread in Australia and Japan, where, up to the end of 1890, it was reserved for the administration and the police.

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

RELIGION IN BIOLOGY.

A REVERENT, religious person of orthodox views and mature years, would very likely be greatly shocked—not to say paralyzed—by a book* just issued by George M. Gould, M.D. The author claims to have found a new God, or rather he gives God a new name, and makes Him a finite being. A long and carefully written review of the volume appears in the *International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), from the pen of Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University. The Professor is not sparing in commendation of the work, which he calls fascinating, and he speaks of "the warmth, the passionate directness, of the author's appeal to experience." At the same time the book is considered to be "rather an excellent cosmical romance than" a reasoned, philosophical essay. Of Doctor Gould's qualifications for the task he has undertaken this opinion is expressed:

"The present reviewer has often expressed a partiality for the philosophical essayist, be he technical student of philosophy or not, who has really visited in person those regions, in the realms of the Spirit, which he tries to describe. And it is often surprising and saddening to observe how certain men can somehow write whole books about the Absolute without showing that they have ever tried to make the latter's acquaintance 'in his native wilds,' or that they know of such Absolute otherwise than by more or less technical hearsay, gathered from lectures and compends. Now, Dr. Gould is a man who has personally seen the face, not to be sure of the Absolute (for thereto he makes no pretense), but of his own chosen problems as to the 'meaning and method of life.' It is this directness of experience, this presence of a truly passionate interest in the subject, which makes our author's work fascinating, and which ought to make it valuable for many who will not accept Dr. Gould's conclusions in his own form."

Exactly what Dr. Gould's conclusions are, the *Journal of Ethics* thus sets forth, at the same time contrasting these conclusions with others heretofore accepted; more or less:

"The hypothesis of a finite, creative being, toiling in a world of hard foreign facts—a being conscious, active, benevolent, aiming at the highest, but partly baffled, thus far, in his ideal plans for the vitalizing and ennobling of a dead physical world, by the poverty and the stubbornness of material laws—is an old idea. But it is an hypothesis that has never quite come to its historical rights. The motives that have led men to Theism have usually involved the idea of God's absoluteness. Dualism, in religion, has reconciled itself with such absoluteness through the hypotheses of a finite Free Will, and of the fall of created spirits from their original innocence. This form of secondary dualism, as one may name it, has also absorbed, by known devices, the older and primary dualism which conceived the world as one of a contest between the good and the evil powers. An hypothesis, however, that shall regard God as finite, but as opposed, not to the devil, or to any created rebels, but to the uncreated and blind forces of nature, these latter being not intentionally either good or evil, but beings such as to be moulded only with difficulty—an hypothesis which regards the creative work as now in progress, and as essentially incomplete, and its pangs and shortcomings as the incidents of the struggle between a well-wishing God and the world of blind fate—well, such a doctrine has often been suggested, but not often well worked out. For Dr. Gould it is the one intelligible scheme of things."

Yet this scheme, Professor Royce tells us, is not put forward by the author as a mere theory, to be held by the intellect alone. It is vastly more. It is a practical creed, "the one source of ethical inspiration," and intended to control morals and conduct:

"The service of God gets, in his eyes, as he writes, what he takes to be its only vital meaning. God Himself gets a new name. He is 'Biologos.' He wants life, and the best possible life. He struggles to create it. To serve Him is to share His plan, to help Him against the mighty, to take part in the world-fight, to help get the better of the forces of nature, to extend organization, to live as Biologos does, in the love of all living things; in a word, to be like God, and to struggle shoulder to shoulder, as it were, with this Architect of living cells and of thinking brains. He is not infinite; but He is at once leader and comrade in the ethical warfare."

It appears, according to Professor Royce, that while Dr. Gould is well equipped with illustrations derived from his own experiments

and experience in the biological sciences, he uses this material almost wholly for the sole purpose of illustrating the general cosmical hypothesis, relying for support of that hypothesis rather on intuition:

"The general cosmical hypothesis is itself presented with all the naïve and charming immediacy of a divine intuition. One does not prove this intuition; one simply sees its truth. The author's experience as to this matter is presented with all the usual characteristics that mark, in literature, the confessions of such intuitive experiences. 'For twenty or more years I have despairingly ransacked the wisdom of ethnic religions, systems of philosophy, and of natural theology, and, lo! under the microscope I found God at work, and in biology revealing Himself so fast and so far as fate and his myriad difficulties allowed, self His incarnation and deputy, Duty and Intellect His pleading with the deputy to become copartner and helper in the Divinization of the World. . . . Science and religion equally and alike await the vision and knowledge of the ever-present and struggling God' (p. 9).

"All proofs of God's existence are vain. 'If instinctively one have the belief in his heart, he would better never read the "proofs." 'Facts need no proving,' and the plain facts are that the phenomena of life, from the lowest to the highest, are utter exceptions in the world of physical processes. 'The simplest bit of alga, diatom, or of self mobile protoplasm proves God's existence' (p. 54). For everything that lives embodies a purpose. And no mechanism can embody a purpose. 'If you don't see and perceive God, no reasoning and proof will enable you to do so.'"

At the same time, the God thus revealed is very different from the God of the Christians, Hebrews, Mohammedans, or Buddhists:

"Of course," continues our author, "no Infinite or Omnipotent is gained by this road, but none such is desirable. We reach, however, a working and actual God, of very satisfying proportions and powers." Meanwhile, our author regards the doctrine of the infinity and omnipotence of God as not only an unproved, but an impious doctrine, since it would put "the reason and ground" of "evil and imperfection in the very being of God, instead of in a condition outside of Himself," "which He is successfully and progressively overcoming. Waste worlds, incomprehensible mechanicalism, glaring evil, deadness, uselessness, are everywhere the distinguishing characteristics of the mechanical universe. If God did all this, He is an incomprehensible God, and covers in Himself such hideous contradictions that I prefer blank atheism as being far more truthful and comforting both to the intellect and to the heart" (p. 31). "Monism" (p. 28.) "is muddleism. It is the sole system of religion or philosophy without any truth whatever as a basis."

Professor Royce finds something delightful in watching Doctor Gould working out his theory of a God who is neither infinite nor omnipotent:

"There is something delightful, as one reads Doctor Gould's glowing pages, in watching this fervent student of current medical and of general biological lore, who, inspired by a moral devotion, 'sees,' 'under the microscope,' the workings of a God whom he now has to conceive with attributes quite pathetically, yes, tragically, human. This, for him, is a God who struggles with death (i. e., with 'the problem of nutrition') and who hates death as we do, but who, owing to the unsolved 'problem of nutrition,' cannot yet make cells or bodies that will be able to escape it. The problem of evil is not our problem alone, but 'Biologos' is toiling at it. We may yet help him on the road towards the solution. One's relation to Biologos is once more very similar to Abraham's relation to his God. One takes counsel with Him, as it were, concerning Sodom and Gomorrah. Meanwhile, such thoughts make very concrete to our author the notion that the business of man's life is to 'imitate God, to do what God is doing, and to be what He is' (p. 243). Since God is the essentially biological Being, the study of biology becomes, for our author, as for Spencer, but with much more warmth of meaning, a part of ethics. The respect for all living things thus gets a very definite formulation. Buddhist ethics ought even to be extended. The vegetable world ought to be included within the range of the objects of our duty. There should be 'a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Trees' (p. 243). The highest and the lowest virtues are alike to get formulated in biological terms. The fault of the former doctrines that have made natural laws the basis of ethics, has been that such doctrines have not known what part of nature to select as the model of virtue. The heavens do not of themselves declare the glory of God. In the author, of old, before he found his insight, these 'useless worlds' used to arouse only 'cosmic horror' (p. 7). Not the telescope, but the microscope is the religious instrument. It is the study of the processes of life that alone shows us in nature the models of our conduct. The author is sure that these models can be made very definite."

"We commend this book to all lovers, not only of Biologos, but of vigorous temperament."

That the book is delightful reading is likewise the opinion of *The Nation* (New York), which also asserts that there must be some

* *The Meaning and the Method of Life. A Search for Religion in Biology.* By George M. Gould, A.M., M.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

truth in Dr. Gould's idea, remarking, however, that the Biologos religion makes of a man God's dog:

"Dr. Gould believes in his god without one shade of doubt, and with a fervid joy that would render his book delightful reading, even if it were not filled with interesting suggestions gracefully and strikingly expressed. He really makes his doctrine decidedly attractive, at least for some of our moods. Doubtless, everybody has, at some time, envied the condition of our domestic animal pets. A mother's love is passionate, physiological, forced upon her. But a man's love for his dog is at once disinterested and voluntary. Though the dog does not reflect much, he does so enough fully to understand his relation to his master. Great comfort he takes in his master's love; but his greatest delight is in the reflection that, despite the man's incomparable and incomprehensible intelligence (of which the dog is quite aware), he is yet neither omniscient or omnipotent, so that he, dog, is, or may be, positively helpful to the man. Now, the Biologos religion makes of a man God's dog.

"It is little to say that there must be some truth in Dr. Gould's idea, if there is any truth in religion; for every religion worthy the name represents a struggle between the god and some dark and baleful resistance. Faults in the theory are easily found. The first condition to which a hypothesis should conform is that it should be such that from it definite, verifiable predictions can be deduced. To deduce definite consequences from Dr. Gould's theory, it is requisite that the purpose of life should be formulated. Dr. Gould says this purpose is to conquer and govern matter. But is there no ulterior design? Is the barbaric delight in triumph all? The purpose of vitality should be discoverable by considering what growth in general, or the process of vitality, accomplishes. Certainly growth is not mainly an operation upon something outside; it is a development of the organism itself. Whatever be its formula, it is this that describes the great struggle of the universe, and it is this that the greatest myths seek to embody. But there are besides sundry other processes which have to be considered in any full philosophical study of the question."

It seems probable that Professor Royce would not be inclined to include among "the lovers of vigorous temperament" *The Herald* (Boston), which sums up its opinion of Dr. Gould's work in this fashion:

"Men who write books and send them out for criticism ought to have mercy on the critics, if they have no mercy on their readers, in case they should be fortunate enough to have any. The concluding chapters in this work bear the following titles: 'Justification of the Incarnation Process,' 'Freedom,' 'Personality,' 'Immortality,' 'Ethics,' 'Duty,' 'Sleep, Dreaming and Awakening.' The author has added an elaborate index, and if he had added a few finger points so that we could understand what he means by 'the control and use of physical and subordinate biological forces,' he would have done something to save the mind of the critic from stultification in hot weather, and have relieved one poor mortal from absolute disgust over the duties of his profession. Of all the learned cranks who have sent their productions to this office, this gentleman can go to the head and remain there until the crack of doom, and we will give him every bit of notoriety and influence that his efforts entitle him to. How the publishers who are responsible for bringing out this volume can put their names to such a book is beyond understanding. They do such notably good work in most instances that the publication of this volume demands an explanation."

WIT AS THE FRENCH USE IT.

M. LORÉDAN LARCHEY, a French writer of reputation, has been for some time compiling a work* entitled "*L'Esprit de Tout le Monde*," which may be freely translated "Everybody's Wit." Of this the second volume has just been published. Of course the prime virtue of such a book is to be amusing, and that M. Larchey's compilation has that excellent quality is the opinion of *Le Correspondant* (Paris):

"He takes pains to impress upon us that his book is a compilation only. So far from concealing that fact, he is proud of it. 'Compiler!' he exclaims, 'such a workman is not at all what he is thought to be. If that kind of labor has had poor representatives, let us beware of concluding that it is worth nothing. It demands care, patience, order, and memory. A compiler must have tact and other qualities.' One might go a little farther and say that genius (which is but a long patience) would not be useless.

"M. Larchey's book will be of use to those who collect jokes for newspapers. It will find them bread and butter. It is likely to have also numerous buyers among people who are tormented by the spleen, gout, diabetes, jaundice, politics, and the Panama scandal. Montesquieu said that he had never had in his life a sorrow or vexation that an hour's reading did not dispel. '*L'Esprit de Tout le Monde*' is not so exacting. It asks only five or six minutes to exhilarate you,

and persons who go into society, can, while drawing on their gloves, find in the book material enough for a whole evening of brightness and amiability."

That M. Larchey's anecdotes are not always of the freshest seems to be insinuated by *The Times* (New York) which translates some of the jokes:

"The most recent anecdote might perhaps be found again in ancient Egypt and Chaldea, and the Phœnician merchants may have carried it to Greece by the transverse roads of history. All the merit has lain in the manner of the writing. One may not persuade Lorédan Larchey of this. The venerable Conservateur of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal does not like the re-writers of anecdotes, and almost calls them plagiarists. He implacably refers to his ancient records, which are solely French.

"When one knows Larchey's turn of mind one will not expect indulgence from him for the wit of to day. If it be not second-hand wit to him it is lacking in some of those qualities with which soldiers, diplomatists, philosophers, and writers invariably in former times adorned their conversation and their style. Yet there are contemporary people among the 'players upon words' and the 'retorters' whose relative originality he expects to invest with patent rights in these two volumes of his very interesting compilation.

"As Alexandre Dumas had dined with a State Minister, somebody asked him if he had enjoyed himself. He replied: 'If it had not been for me I would have been bored.'

"Challenged to fight a duel, Rochefort replied: 'I consent. Let the weapons be orthography.'

In the latter anecdote M. Larchey must be mistaken, for it was Paul de Cassagnac who wrote to Victor Noir:

"I am the offended party. I have the choice of weapons. I choose the French grammar. You are dead."

"The visit of a Duke was announced while Rothschild was busy. 'Please take a chair,' he cried, from his desk. 'I am Duke —,' said the visitor, indignantly. 'Well, then, take two chairs,' said Rothschild."

"M. de Sémonville was a political utilitarian, who neglected nothing, and knew how to make capital of everything. When he died, Talleyrand fell into deep thought and then said: 'I cannot divine what advantage Sémonville gained in doing this.'"

"Heine said of Savoye, a mediocre diplomat appointed Ambassador to Frankfurt by Lamartine in 1848: 'Ordinarily he is insane, but he has lucid moments when he is only stupid.'"

"Roqueplan excelled in practical jokes. When he was manager of the Variétés, Boulé, who stuttered, insisted upon reading to him a vaudeville which he had written. Roqueplan said, in his dreamy way: 'There is an idea in it. . . . It's amusing to hear all these personages who stutter.' 'I beg your pardon,' replied Boulé, 'I am the stutterer.' 'Oh, then,' said Roqueplan, 'I do not want the play.'"

"In a play at the Folies-Dramatiques an actor weakened in trying to carry in his arms Leontine, whose weight was extraordinary. 'Make two trips,' advised a voice from the gallery."

"Privat d'Anglemont meeting Jules Janin leisurely smoking a cigar, took off his hat, and reverently asked: 'M. Jules Janin, may I beg for a little of your fire?' 'Certainly.' 'Thank you. Now I shall gratefully accept a cigar.'"

"It was Dr. Ferrus who said to Baron Haussman: 'He has acted meanly toward you. He will never forgive you for his behavior.'"

"In June, 1892, Dugué de la Fauconnerie gave circulation to the following phrase of the Comte de Paris: 'I am dead, but they are trying to conceal the fact from me.'"

"In September, 1891, a small city erected a statue to a great man of the tenth order. It is the fashion. 'Who is this one?' asked somebody. 'After all, statues are an advantage: they make one know about people.'"

"Philoxène Boyer was once in darkest misery. Feuillet de Conches, the great collector of autographs, met him in one of his days of distress, and the poet confessed he was hungry. 'Let us go to the café,' said Feuillet. 'You will eat something and write a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction. I will hand it to him.' The poet wrote a letter which was superb with despairing eloquence. Time passed and brought nothing. A long time afterward, Boyer, whose Arsène Houssaye had taken out of trouble, met Feuillet on the boulevard. 'You know,' he said, 'I never received a reply.' 'Dear friend, forgive me. Your letter was so beautiful that I kept it for my collection,' said Feuillet de Conches, with unaffected simplicity."

"Montrond, Talleyrand's friend, first used the definition: 'Business is the money of others.' Gavarni took it as the legend of one of his caricatures, Dumas used it in 'Denise,' and Oscar Wilde in 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' and neither Gavarni, Dumas, nor Wilde probably ever heard of Montrond. They are, perhaps, as innocent of plagiarism as was the good, blunt Marshal Lefèvre when he said to a duke, 'You are vain because you have ancestors. Well, I am an ancestor.' According to Titus Livius, Marius said the same thing, but it is certain that Marshal Lefèvre, who never read anything, had not read Livy.

"One need not at all be persuaded, however, that Lorédan Larchey's work is very scientific, in order to praise the two volumes which yield in every page sometimes information, sometimes wisdom, often brilliant flashes of wit, and always amusement."

* *L'Esprit de Tout le Monde*. Compilé par Lorédan Larchey. In two volumes. I. Les Joneurs de Mots. II. Les Riposteurs. Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie. New York: J. W. Bouton.

THE INCREASE OF LEPROSY.

IF it be a fact that the disease of leprosy is steadily increasing in the world, every one is interested in knowing it. That there is such increase to an alarming extent is claimed by an Englishman, Mr. William Tebb, who in a work* just published, attributes this increase primarily to vaccination. The thesis of Mr. Tebb is thus summed up by *The Chronicle* (San Francisco):

"Under the title of 'The Recrudescence of Leprosy' William Tebb, an English surgeon, has written a remarkable book. Its purpose is to show that the alarming spread of leprosy in the last twenty years is due primarily to vaccination. While admitting the force of the author's reasoning in certain cases where it was impossible for doctors to use ordinary care in the selection of vaccine, we cannot agree with his conclusions that physicians, as a body, are so lost to all sense of their duty as to use vaccine from the arm of any one known to be infected with leprosy. The fact, however, that we cannot accept the author's conclusion that vaccination should be discarded, does not impair the value of the statistics which he has gathered of the increase of leprosy in all parts of the world. These statistics Mr. Tebb has secured largely by visits to countries which are cursed with leprosy and by correspondence with the superintendents of hospitals and asylums for the care of lepers.

"The facts that he presents are enough to startle any one except the expert who has made a specialty of this loathsome disease. In Russia, Norway, Spain, and France leprosy is increasing steadily. In Russia particularly it is spreading so fast, especially in the Baltic provinces, as to seriously alarm the authorities. In Dorpat the percentage of lepers has risen to eighteen in the thousand. In Spain one village with 150 inhabitants has had sixty-five cases of leprosy in twenty seven years. In Asia the figures are even more remarkable. In India leprosy has been increasing at the rate of 30,000 in every ten years. In Bombay alone Mr. Tebb estimates that there are 1,000 cases of leprosy at large, and so common is the disease that lepers may be seen dressing their sores in the public streets. The author devoted special attention to leprosy in Honolulu, and he gives many curious facts in regard to the alarming increase of the disease and ineffectiveness of the method of exiling the lepers to that living tomb on rock-bound Molokai."

Mr. Tebb, however, according to *The Chronicle*, gives us a grain of comfort:

"Fully as interesting and valuable as these statistics are the many cases cited by Mr. Tebb, which go so far to prove that leprosy is not contagious. The cumulative evidence on this point is very striking. Physicians and nurses who have been thrown into daily contact with lepers, all unite in declaring that there is no danger of contracting the disease except by inoculation."

As to the importance of the work *The Times* (New York) has this opinion, yet regarding it as aimed more at vaccination than at leprosy:

"Men still argue the question whether we are to believe that Jenner was a human benefactor or that inoculation, so far from being a cure, is prone to spread diseases that are worse than smallpox. Mr. William Tebb's volume is not to be compared with any ordinary work. It shows the utmost care in its preparation, and is the result of long study. The author has visited many centres of leprosy, and gives his personal experiences.

"The deductions which Mr. Tebb arrives at may be briefly summarized. He believes that leprosy 'has greatly increased during the last half century, and that it is prevalent in many places where it was formerly unknown.' As to its contagiousness, the opinions of medical authorities differ. The preponderance of authority is that leprosy is not contagious in the ordinary sense, but is 'communicative by means of a cut, a sore, or abraded surface,' and with this opinion Mr. Tebb coincides. He does not believe that peculiarities of diet explain its rapid growth in some countries. All authorities seem to agree on the main point of the inoculability of leprosy, and that the disease is due to a bacillus.

"Leprosy is the side issue in Mr. Tebb's book. The animus of the author is apparent in many ways, particularly in lauding the 'Leicester method' as it is in use in a portion of England. This is a kind of quarantine, where all who have smallpox are isolated. It cannot be questioned that excellent results are presented in print of the advantages of this method. It is, however, positive that in the English West Indies, where there is leprosy, compulsory vaccination is dreaded, and, according to Mr. Tebb, this is the feeling, not of the whites alone, but the negroes. Perhaps Mr. Tebb is a trifle too *exalté* at times in proving his side of the argument. What we do know is that in England there always is some one, with a considerable backing, who has a grievance, and compulsory vaccination is one of the topics which has many persons opposed to it.

"Can it be possible that for all the years of the present century we have been believing in the potency of vaccination and been stupid enough to work in the wrong direction? Such a conclusion forms the basis of Mr. Tebb's arguments

An equally high estimate is placed on Mr. Tebb's labors, at least so far as regards his statistics, by *The Sun* (New York), even although his theory be considered as unproved:

"There seems to be no doubt that the fearful scourge of leprosy has made alarming progress in many parts of the world during the last thirty years. Sir Andrew Clark, at a dinner given three years ago in London, declared that he could produce overwhelming testimony of the fact not only that leprosy exists within the old localities in larger measure than formerly, but that new germ-centres were springing up in various quarters. A mass of evidence relating to the subject is now presented in a book called 'The Recrudescence of Leprosy,' by William Tebb. The data are of interest, whether or no we accept the author's theory of the cause to which the growing ravages of the disease should be attributed.

"There is no doubt that the author has been at great pains to collect the statistical materials here exhibited. He first visited Asia Minor, the West Indies, British Guiana, and Venezuela. Since then he has extended his personal investigations to Norway, California, the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, Egypt, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal in South Africa, and most of the colonies in Australia. He has also put himself in communication with superintendents of leprosy asylums and leading dermatologists in all other countries where leprosy is endemic. As regards the origin of the malady, he does not much concern himself with the hypotheses of heredity, fish eating, malaria, and contagion, but undertakes to demonstrate the inoculability of leprosy and the evidence of its communicability by means of vaccination."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The sensation in literary and learned circles in Germany at present is the suit brought by Dr. Otto Hamann, of the University of Göttingen, in the civil courts against Professor Hæckel, of Jena. The former in his work on Darwinism had attacked the hypothesis of Natural Selection and of Evolution, of which the latter is the most radical protagonist in the Fatherland. Hæckel criticised the work of Hamann so sharply that Hamann at once took the case to court. It is the first time in decades that a literary controversy in Germany has led to an appeal to Cæsar, and naturally the world of scholarship and literature are on the *qui vive* as to the outcome of the affair.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

Baedeker's United States. The United States, with an Excursion Into Mexico. Handbook for Travellers. Edited by Karl Baedeker. Including Special Chapters by John B. McMaster, James Bryce, N. S. Shaler, E. C. Wendt, M.D., and Other Eminent Authorities. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, with Maps and Plans, \$3.60.

Bible-Lamps for Little Feet. A Collection of Bible Stories and Sketches in Prose and Verse for Children. Edited by C. B. Morrell, M.D. Standard Publishing Co., Cincinnati. Cloth, illus., \$2.

Bimetallism in the United States, The History of. J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, with Charts and Tables, \$2.25.

Economic Changes (Recent) and Their Effect on the Production and Distribution of Wealth, and the Well-Being of Society. David A. Wells, LL.D., D.C.L., etc., etc. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.

"High Joe," or, The Logger's Story. J. Burritt Smith. The Busy World. Madison, Wis. This is a Temperance-Prohibition story of thrilling interest and great power.

History, The Principles of. "The Historik" of the late Johann Gustav Droysen, Professor of History in the University of Berlin. With a Biography of the Author. Translated by E. Benj. Andrews, LL.D., Pres. of Brown University. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.

"How." A Handbook of Christian-Endeavor Methods. W. F. McCauley, Pres. of Ohio Christian Endeavor Union. Standard Pub. Co., Cincinnati. 50c.

India (Ancient), 2000 B. C.—800 A. D. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, with Maps, \$1.

Literature, Analytics of. A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry. L. H. Sherman, Prof. of English Literature in the University of Nebraska. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Money and the Mechanism of Exchange. W. Jenus Stanley, Professor of Logic and Political Economy in Owens College, Manchester. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Myths (Classic) in English Literature. Based Chiefly on Bulfinch's "Age of Fable" (1855). Accompanied by an Interpretative and Illustrative Commentary. Edited by Charles Mills Gayley, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of California. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, illus., \$1.65.

Passover (The Final). Vol. I.—The Rejection. Vol. IV.—The Life Beyond the Grave. A Series of Meditations upon the Resurrection and Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ. The Rev. R. M. Benson, M.A. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, per vol. \$2.

Poetry, The Art of. The Poetical Treatises of Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with the Translations of Howes, Pitt, and Soame. Edited by Albert S. Cook, Professor of English Language and Literature in Yale University. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.12.

Railroad Question (The). A Historical and Practical Treatise on Railroads, and Remedies for Their Abuses. William Larrabee, Late Governor of Iowa. The Schulte Pub. Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.

Sweetheart Gwen. A Welsh Idyll. William Tirebuck. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.

* The Recrudescence of Leprosy and Its Causation. A Popular Treatise. By William Tebb. With an Appendix. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Press.

THE CHURCH PRESS.

OPEN GATES.

After a brief season of rejoicing over the tardy apparent success of the strenuous efforts made to secure the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday, the Church press seems generally to have abandoned hope and concluded that the gates will now remain open until the end of the Exposition. The Directory of the Fair is uniformly condemned for its vacillating action, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court comes in for a share in the censure. We give below a few extracts which fairly reflect the spirit of comment:

Fallen Into Their Own Ditch.

The United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.—The Directors of the Columbian Exposition furnish an illustration of the truth announced by the Psalmist in the words: "He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made." They looked forward with great expectations to large pecuniary returns from keeping open the Fair on the Sabbath. They ignored the petitions and remonstrances of Christian citizens and the action of Congress, and showed a determination to follow their own way, no matter what interests might suffer. . . . But when they learned from costly experience the power of the Christian conviction, and that open gates on the Sabbath were a losing speculation, they were anxious, as an economical measure, to undo their former action. Then the injunction stood in the way. They were "hoist-with their own petard."

A Double Game.

The Examiner (Baptist), New York.—The Directors of the Chicago Fair must not complain if they are now classed with those "juggling fiends"

That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise in our ear,
And break it to our hope.

They have pursued a course so devious, and have shown themselves so indifferent to high moral considerations that they cannot justly resent any misconstruction of their present motives. And it certainly looks as if they are trying to play a very smart game, to hold with the hounds and run with the hare, as the old proverb has it.

A Moral Victory.

The Christian at Work (Ind.), New York.—When, by their persistent absence from attendance at the World's Fair on Sunday, the people of the country made Sunday opening unprofitable and demonstrated their determination to preserve our Rest day, they won a great victory. That triumph is dimmed, indeed, but the moral lesson remains. . . . We have only to add that this Sunday-reopening marks another on the list of disasters visited upon the World's Fair management. We are not surprised, therefore, that the attendance upon the World's Fair, according to *The Chicago Tribune*, is proving a serious disappointment—the admissions for July being 100,000 less than those for June; worse still, the last fifteen days of the month showed fewer visitors than the first fifteen. The Directory of the Fair have utterly alienated public sympathy; and with all the admiration that the people have for the Fair they are indifferent concerning its financial success, as the Directory may find out when the ledgers come to be footed, and the bills—including the little bill for \$1,600,000 due the Federal Government—have to be paid.

Sabbatarians Censured.

The Interior (Presb.), Chicago.—Apropos of the interminable question of Sunday-open-

ing, it is curious and suggestive that the extreme Sabbatarians in every age have done more to discredit the day than its foes. It was so in the days of our Lord's teaching upon earth. The day that was intended for a gracious relief from toil had been converted into a burden intolerable. It had been transformed from a blessing to a curse. It gave men not the liberty designed, but a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage. Of all the institutions of the Mosaic economy it was the most beneficent and had become the most cruel. If our toilers could once learn the spirit of it to-day it would do much toward winning *en masse* to the Bible. But before they learn it the Church must learn it. Yet the Church has devoted a thousandfold the time to the study of its letter to what it has given to the investigation of its spirit.

SALVATION ARMY TACTICS.

The War Cry (Salvation Army organ), New York.—The Salvation Army is adaptive, and therein lies one of the secrets of its success. Rules for the conducting of its operations remain only hard and fast as long as they are successful; when a change is thought beneficial, said change is tested and tried. No officer will exceed his authority in indulging in an occasional change of tactics; in fact, every intelligent man and woman is cognizant of the fact that there is a great power in fresh and attractive features, in The Salvation Army or out of it, and it should be imperative to every officer that he endeavor to stir up life and interest in this manner, without, of course, going in for anything grotesque or unseemly. The success of special efforts would seem to draw us specially in their direction. Look for example to the camp-meetings held this year; they have surpassed all precedent. Sunday at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, with the colonel in command, was truly a field day, with a glorious record of good work accomplished in the salvation and consecration of souls. Crowds were gigantic and collections good. Why not try the effect of a miniature camp-meeting at your corps?

THE MODERN CAMP-MEETING.

The Western Christian Advocate (Methodist), Cincinnati, thus animadvert upon the camp-meeting of the present day:

"Its [summer religion's] principal feature is the summer resort camp-meeting. It is an effort to combine recreation and religion, with results not always to the advantage of the latter. We have no prejudice against the camp-meeting *per se*. It was usually an occasion of spiritual profit to early Methodists. It brought together from long distances Christians of a common precious faith and experience, who otherwise would never have seen each other. . . . Those early camp-meetings were unquestionably a great blessing to the Church.

"Can as much be said for the modern camp-meeting? It differs from the old-time meeting of our fathers in not having a very scrupulous regard for the Fourth Commandment. They had the simplicity to think that they had no more right to laxly construe the Fourth than the Fifth or Sixth, or any other Commandment of the Decalogue. They went by private conveyance to the grounds, and when the distance was great, on week-days; and while they could not prevent the irreligious and the roughs from crowding the camp on Sunday, they held out no special inducements and got up no excursions to take them there for a percentage of the fares. We do these things differently. What with our widely advertised special attractions for Sunday to draw the crowd, our Sunday trains, gate-fees, and other traffickings for gain, our summer religion has the appearance of being a strange mixture of piety, pleasure, and worldly thrift. . . .

"In the presence of these inconsistencies and public criticisms, it is useless for the Churches to try to raise the standard of Sab-

bath observance. A graver consequence is the loss of spiritual power by the Church. It is easy to avoid all this by 'erecting an unscaleable wall around the camp-grounds, and admitting no one who reaches the ground later than twelve o'clock Saturday night.' If this were done, our summer religion would become a means of less spiritual dissipation, Sabbath desecration, and shame to the Church, and more a means of grace, than it is at present."

DR. MCGLYNN.

The Christian Leader (Christian), Cincinnati, takes for a text this slang sentence from *The Philadelphia Times*, "Give us a rest from Dr. McGlynn's twaddle," and then proceeds with this preachment:

"We presume to say that if Dr. McGlynn had been picked up by some popular, wealthy Protestant Church, at the time he was at outs with his diocesan bishop, and had been promoted to a \$5,000 salary, he never would have sought reconciliation to the Pope of Rome. But as nobody seemed to want him in his rôle of martyrdom, he uncavalierly slunk back to the flesh-pots of Rome, and fawningly licked the hand that had smitten him. Dr. McGlynn is typical of a large class of time-servers who, whether in Church or State, serve as demagogues and place-hunters. If you will hug them, and feed them on flattery, and promise them promotion, they will swear fealty to you, and indulge in wild huzzas, and throw up their caps in favor of the man or concern that favors them. But throw such men out upon their own resources, where they have no one upon whom to lean, and which require sacrifice, uprightness, and sturdy manliness, and the poor fellows disappear in the distant horizon. Reformers, who dig to the bottom, and who hide self in the common weal of mankind, are not made of such stuff as Dr. McGlynn is made of."

TWO VIEWS OF THE JESUITS.

The Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.—The revocation of the decree of expulsion against the Jesuits is imminent in Germany, and the members of the Society will return after their long exile. This is the usual history. They may be expelled, but they invariably come back. This intrepid and devoted Order, so much maligned, is a most valuable force, as even those not friendly to it have admitted.

The Northwestern Chronicle (Cath.), St. Paul.—The *Civitta Cattolica*, the Roman organ of the Jesuits, is again on the rampage; and this time in a manner so outrageous that all honorable and self-respecting Catholics in America cannot refrain from declaring public war against it. In its latest number it attacks lyingly the moral character of a clergyman of America, in mere spite against him because as editor of a paper—*The Western Watchman*—he does not prove subservient to the false and un-American policy which the leaders of the Jesuit Society have chosen to follow. Lying has been for long years the stock-in-trade of the *Civitta*. It has been lying about America from away back in the days of the Civil War, when it worked to turn public opinion in Europe against the Government of the country and the union of the States. It has lied egregiously within the past year about the American people, whom it represented as devoid of religious and moral principles.

THE BOARD vs. THE BORED.

[From the *Minneapolis Methodist Herald*.]

"There will be a meeting of the board," said the preacher "at the conclusion of this service." So the official brethren of the Church gathered around the pastor after the benediction was pronounced. Amongst them was a stranger whom it was necessary as delicately as possible to remind that his presence was not needed. "I beg your pardon," said the stranger, "I understood this was to be a meeting of the bored of which I claim to be one."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of the President was made public Tuesday of last week. Few State documents have commanded, on the whole, such favorable comment from political friends and foes. Even the criticisms are for the most part mingled with praise. They relate, chiefly, to three points: (1) The failure of the President to recommend any specific legislation other than the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the present law; (2) the assumption that present financial troubles are due to that law, instead of to the prospective changes in the tariff schedule, as claimed by many Republican papers; (3) the attitude of the President in behalf of a single gold standard, which attitude, it is charged, is at variance with the National Democratic platform. For convenience of reference, we classify the following comments both by sections and by political faith.

Republican Press—East.

The Tribune (Rep.), New York.—The President deserves high honor for this message, so free from every suggestion of trimming and compromise at a time when the air is full of bartering schemes, and so earnest and strong in its appeal to the good sense of men of all parties to stop the dread of vicious action on the money question. Multitudes will give him cordial approval and support in this course, who will not be able to go with him in an attempt to change the tariff at a time when business and industry are greatly embarrassed, but who have been contending for many years for a sound currency, for "money universally recognized by all civilized countries," against the unceasing opposition of most of the President's political associates. It has not been easy for him to break from many friends, who feel that defeat on this question will be fatal to them. It is all the more to his credit that he has not hesitated in his obvious duty, and strives with his whole influence to rid the country of the one evil which he realizes. Without distinction of party, men who care for the public welfare will sustain him wherever he is so clearly in the right.

The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.—The message, commonplace as it is, might bring some reassurance to the business world in this troubled hour, but for the unfortunate fact that it also briefly but emphatically declares that this Administration will "in the near future" insist on the tariff changes to which the party stands pledged. It cannot escape the observation of thoughtful men that fear of tariff reform on the lines laid down in the Democratic platform, which mean the destruction of our protected industries and the lowering of wages in those industries, is as much a menace to American prosperity as a debased silver currency is.

The Morning Advertiser (Rep.), New York.—A keen sense of disappointment with the President, on the part of many good people who have really been impressed that he is possessed of the qualities of patriotism and statesmanship, has been widely manifested since the publication of his recent message. . . . They are disappointed because they know, as all well-informed people do also, that Mr. Cleveland, in urging the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act, was disingenuous when he asserted that any part of our recent business disasters was caused by that Act. They know that these disturbances have been brought about solely by the fear that our Protection system would be wiped out as pledged in the Chicago platform, and that our producers would be subjected to a competition which they could not stand up against.

The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), New York.—Mr. Cleveland does not cater to the

silver sentiment, and in rebuking it leaves no loophole for an increased use of the white metal on a safe basis—an end striven for by many wise and conservative financiers. The message is from an Eastern, not a national standpoint. It not only concedes nothing to the West but it reveals not a symptom of sympathy or interest in the hopes and fears of the silver industry. Mr. Cleveland has hopelessly broken with the West, and his embarrassment and downfall will be its constant aim from now on.

The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.—This message is an event. If the response to the President is not speedily favorable, the delay will be distinctly unfavorable, and the accumulation of the evils of the situation will proceed with accelerated velocity and augmentation; and there will be a crisis in our affairs of such magnitude that there has not been an example of it in the history of civilization. The battle between the standards is declared. We must confirm the gold measurement or accept the silver form of false measure and repudiation—the shortened yardstick that will devour more than the sword.

The Times (Rep.), Brooklyn.—Believing, as we do, that the menace of tariff legislation is the chief cause of the present depression, we regard the reiteration of that menace in the concluding clauses of the President's message as tending to vitiate and destroy whatever of good might be expected to flow from his firm stand on the silver question. Heretofore there has been some reason to hope that the lesson of the existing situation had not been wholly lost upon him, but his message destroys that illusion.

The Express (Rep.), Albany, N. Y.—The message sent to Congress yesterday may be satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland's personal admirers, but it is very disappointing to the rest of the country. . . . This President who was once so fruitful in suggestion when there was no chance for the adoption of his suggestions—who had hints on every subject in piping times of commercial and financial peace, has not a suggestion to make in these perilous and serious days. He calls for repeal, when he knows that repeal cannot be secured unless a substitute is offered. But he has nothing to offer. He seems to be dazed over the condition which confronts the country. . . . If Grover Cleveland has resolved to break away from his party and throw himself into the arms of the monometallists of Wall Street, he could not have found a readier way to do it than the message that was sent to Congress yesterday.

The Herald (Rep.), Utica, N. Y.—We are glad the President is planting himself on Republican ground. We hope he can maintain himself there against the forces which he, by mischievous teaching, and his party, by conscienceless alliance with every strange god that had a vote to contribute, have brought to the control of Congress.

The Standard (Rep.), Syracuse, New York.—President Cleveland has addressed Congress in an excellent message. . . . The argument may not convince any of the radical advocates of free coinage. If the calamities of the last few months do not impress them, no ordinary array of reasoning will do so.

The Journal (Rep.), Syracuse, N. Y.—The President's invitation to tariff-tinkering spoils the good he otherwise might do.

The Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Cleveland's message is disappointing because it treats a great issue in a negative manner. It proposes to abandon a certain policy, but makes no suggestion as to affirmative legislation. Perhaps this is a fact on which the country should be congratulated, for any recommendation inspired by the Democratic platform must have been in the direction of wild-cat money, or free coinage, or both.

The Telegram (Rep.), Troy, N. Y.—Grover Cleveland may have tried to give encouragement by harping on the Silver Bill; but he has increased anxiety by the utterance on the tariff.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.—The message of President Cleveland can be cordially commended. It is well conceived and well executed. It is direct, straightforward, moderate, and judicious. The President addresses himself to Congress with earnest appeal, but in temperate and convincing terms. His reasoning is lucid, and his measured words, while less aggressive than some expected, are calculated to persuade and not to offend. The scope and spirit of the message are admirably framed and pitched, and its tone is unexceptionable. It is a source of gratification, and will be a source of strength in the pending contest, that the President has so wisely judged and keyed the right utterance for the hour.

Evening Journal (Rep.), Jersey City.—President Cleveland's message condensed: There is a panic. I'm sorry. The tariff has nothing to do with it. Repeal the Silver Laws.

The Advertiser (Rep.), Newark, N. J.—It is noticeable that the coinage-plank of the Democratic platform is ignored, except that part referring to the so-called Sherman Law. If Mr. Cleveland had as quietly thrown over the tariff-plank—a thing, after all, hardly to be expected—the country would feel tolerably comfortable. But as it is, the message will do much to restore confidence. Concerning silver the man on the box has spoken in no uncertain tones to the "wild team." The future will determine the success with which he is able to control the horses.

The Evening News (Rep.), Newark, N. J.—Candor compels the admission that the President is not entirely ingenuous in his treatment of the tariff question. He cannot but know that uncertainty concerning his party's action in that matter is exerting its influence at the present time.

The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.—The message is open to criticism, not so much for what it contains as for what it does not contain. What it contains, with the exception of some perfunctory and Clevelandesque commonplaces about the "immediate and permanent importance" of "tariff reform," is mainly excellent. What it does not contain is definite recommendations of a positive nature. There is something like timidity or else want of settled conviction in that respect.

The Spy (Rep.), Worcester, Mass.—The message of President Cleveland, is, take it all in all, the best State paper he has ever put forth. . . . It would have been well for the country if the President had omitted this passing reference to that subject [tariff] and thus have emphasized the importance of giving exclusive attention to the financial legislation that the emergency requires.

The Courant (Rep.), Hartford, Conn.—President Cleveland's message comes up to the occasion so far as the silver question is concerned, though his promise to give us a tariff disturbance later cannot but counteract some of the benefits of his vigorous talk on the currency.

The Republican Journal (Rep.), Belfast, Me.—The message can, therefore, have little or no effect in restoring confidence and allaying the fears of business men, and the vital question now is, what will Congress do?

Republican Press—West and South.

The Commercial-Gazette (Rep.), Cincinnati.—The utterances on the silver question are not disappointing to those who expected sound and businesslike views.

The Toledo Blade (Rep.), Toledo, O.—Would that Grover Cleveland's views on the tariff were as sound as those expressed in his message on the financial situation!

The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland, O.—It is ab-

olutely certain that it does not mean the continued purchase of silver bullion or the free coinage of that metal on the present ratio. The entire message is against this and is a strong argument for honest money. It is calm and conciliatory, and ought to combine the friends of honest money in both parties for the correction of the abuse at which it is directed.

The Record (Rep.), Chicago.—The President, while urging the repeal of the obnoxious parts of the Sherman Law, recommends also "that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries." This in effect recommends the grant of authority for gold-bond issues in any case of necessity. There is no reason why the President's message should not be accepted as adequate.

The Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.—In discussing the money question he goes so far as to leave no possible room to doubt that he is in favor of a single standard, and that standard, gold. . . . *The Inter-Ocean* has no sympathy whatever with Mr. Cleveland's monometallism, and were that the issue now practically joined, would enter the list to contend against him, but there was really no occasion for bringing that in, and on the actual recommendation made, the repeal of the purchase-clause of the Sherman Act, *The Inter-Ocean* is in full sympathy with the message, and hopes that the Republicans will heartily co-operate in securing such repeal, and that at once. The moneyed class, bank-depositors no less than bankers, see in the monthly purchase of silver a cause of alarm, and that of itself is abundant reason for immediate repeal.

The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.—The President has pointed out the evil fully and fearlessly, but the country may not be entirely satisfied regarding the adequacy of the counteractive and the cure which he recommends. However, it is safe to say that Congress will not shirk or evade its obligations in this contingency.

The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City, Mo.—The message is not the Chicago platform, but the Wall-Street platform pure and simple. His reference to the tariff is nothing like so truculent or its importance so great. . . . So the session is called to make war to the death on silver and let the tariff go. The country evidently, even in the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, cannot stand two such blows at the same time.

The Pioneer Press (Rep.), St. Paul.—The message of President Cleveland to Congress is the strongest of all his public documents. . . . There is, however, one weak point in his message. He has failed to understand to its full extent that the apprehensions caused by threatened changes in the tariff form an active and potential element in existing financial disturbances, and although he relegates the question to the rear for the present, or until the money question is disposed of, he insists, with such needless emphasis upon the importance of tariff reform and upon going to work about it in the near future, that the alarm caused by this misfitting and untimely party-cry will go far to modify the good effects that would have followed the bolder and wiser policy of saying to Congress: "This is no time for tinkering with the tariff. Give the country a sound money basis, and leave these other matters alone."

The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.—The tone of the document will, without doubt, be fruitful of good. It will suffice to convince a great proportion of the people that there is no wish or desire on the part of either of the great parties to do anything in legislation which will tend to further depreciate the value of the white metal.

The Republican (Rep.), Denver.—Taken as a whole, the President's message will prove a greater setback to the advocates of the single-gold standard than to the upholders of bimetalism.

Democratic Press—East.

The Times (Dem.), New York.—There is no trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high place—the pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any faction. The legislation which is so far the cause of our troubles that its removal is essential to recovery is not denounced in any angry spirit, and no reflection is made upon the motives of those who brought it about. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories or theorists, while there is the most moving appeal to the sense, the patriotism, and the fairness of all. It is a message that every American must respect, and in which all may feel not only satisfaction but pride.

The Sun (Dem.), New York.—We congratulate the Democracy on the fact that the President recognizes squarely and honorably the validity of the [tariff-reform] pledge. There is no sign of repudiation. Mr. Cleveland does not push tariff reform out of sight, or attempt to postpone it to the indefinite future. If there had been no silver question demanding even earlier attention, he would have called Congress together in extra session a month hence, in order to effect that reform of the tariff to which he regards himself as pledged along with every member of his Administration.

The World (Dem.), New York.—One strong point in the message is its avoidance of all criticism of the Republican policy. As Mr. Cleveland says, this is an occasion which rises above the plane of party politics and vitally concerns every business and calling, entering every household in the land.

The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.—The case is not only stated but demonstrated. The remedy is not only prescribed, but its efficiency and indispensability are antecedently proved. The narrative of the relation of the business of the United States Government to silver and of the consequences of the mistaken law requiring that business to be done is faultless in its clearness, simplicity, earnestness, and honesty of language, of spirit, and of purpose.

The Citizen (Dem.), Brooklyn.—The discussion of the situation by the President is characteristically frank and lucid. The statement of facts admits of no dispute by men who choose to be guided by facts and not by fancies. . . . The message itself is equivalent in moral effect to a vote of repeal.

The Gazette (Dem.), Elmira, N. Y.—President Cleveland's message to Congress is directly to the point. He is sure that he knows the cause of the financial depression and is equally positive of the remedy.

The News (Dem.), Syracuse, N. Y.—Usually, for partisan purposes, men and newspapers opposed politically to the Administration grasp the opportunity which the sending of a message to Congress presents of airing the views of their party, and disagreeing upon essentials and non-essentials, for partisan purposes. But in the present instance we have failed to find one single word of criticism based upon the position which the President takes. Political friend and foe alike unite in commending both the thought and the wording of the document.

The Record (Dem.), Philadelphia.—President Cleveland's message goes as straight as an arrow to the one purpose of the extra session. Without the slightest ambiguity or circumlocution, he recommends the immediate and unconditional repeal of the provisions of law authorizing the purchase of silver bullion. He has no compromise nor suggestion of legislation to offer as a substitute for this act of repeal. What the hour demands is prompt removal of the cause of the existing monetary troubles, and other financial legislation may be safely and wisely left for future consideration.

The Globe (Dem.), Boston.—Those who imagined that Mr. Cleveland would write a financial thesis no doubt are disappointed in this brief and lucid document. While those

who, forgetting the limitations put upon the Executive by the Constitution, dreamed that he could legislate the country into unbounded prosperity with a few strokes of his pen, will, after reading his recommendations to Congress, awake to the fact that the President of the United States is not a Czar with a ukase. And to every one there will come, on reflection, the truth that the present occupant of the White House now, as heretofore, has evinced a lofty conception of what is proper to his high office.

Democratic Press—South and West.

The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.—The message contains nothing that will yield hope to the advocates of silver. In this respect the President evidences his courage by refraining from any attempt to straddle the issue. Silver men will have some just reason to interpret the official pronouncement as a substantial argument in behalf of a single gold standard. The declaration in the Chicago platform in behalf of the parity of the two metals does not, apparently, at this time forcibly impress the President. The President's allusion to tariff reform, however, leaves no doubt that he has been keeping that issue well in hand, and that he still proposes to make it the leading feature of his Administration.

The News (Dem.), Baltimore.—The document is strong, well reasoned, statesmanlike. Its tone will increase public confidence in its author.

The Times (Dem.), Richmond, Va.—There have been few, if any, more statesmanlike documents sent by our Presidents to Congress than Mr. Cleveland's message sent in yesterday. He has gone directly, and with no sort of quibbling, to the core of the matter, and he has treated it in a simple and common-sense way that is intensely intelligible to the plainest understanding, while commanding the admiration of the highest. . . . That individual members of the Democratic Party should yield their once cherished views upon this question to the solemn and earnest advice of the party's leader is our own very deliberate and serious opinion.

The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond, Va.—His message is an admirable document, and if it fail to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over Congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term. If "gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

The American (Dem.), Nashville, Tenn.—We believe that the President's recommendation should be adopted, and the repeal quickly follow. If the repeal brings the relief claimed by the President, any affirmative silver legislation will be almost impossible. If, on the other hand, present conditions continue, advocates of free silver will have gained swarms of recruits.

The Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.), Memphis, Tenn.—Does Mr. Cleveland favor an increase of the ratio between gold and silver? Does he favor a suspension of the purchase of silver until the country shall be able to digest the bullion now in the vaults of the Treasury? Does he favor the immediate demonetization of silver? Does he favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio? Why could he not have expressed some opinion? One word from him would have restored confidence. One blast upon his bugle-horn were worth ten thousand men. But he puts the responsibility for solving the problem upon Congress, and the Democratic majority has no chart by which it may be guided, save the declaration of the National Convention. Mr. Cleveland has contributed nothing by way of interpretation to that declaration.

The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville, Ky.—Nobody can gainsay the array of facts, or

answer the argument, of this message. From beginning to end it is equally true in its presentment of the state of the country and the cause of the distemper, and wise in its recommendation of the remedy. The purchase-clause must go; it must go unconditionally; it must go promptly. Those Senators who undertake to impede its going will dig their own graves. They order these things better in the House, where, reflecting the wishes of the people, and quick to respond to prevailing currents, there is believed to be a good majority on the side of the Administration. It is the Senate, the lazy, stupid Senate, that pompous rich man's club, which has so degenerated in public confidence and respect that the country is seriously considering a change in the election of its members, which is looked to by the horde of mine-to-mine protectionists and the swarm of fiat inflationists to muddy the waters of the National prosperity, already dammed by a mountain of idle and depreciated silver in the Treasury. . . . Touching the tariff the President speaks in no uncertain tone. Here the message is all that the most ardent friends of revenue reform could desire, or ask.

The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.—Mr. Cleveland's message favors and endorses the Republican policy of repeal, and entirely ignores the Democratic policy. If he is right the Democratic Party is wrong, and has been wrong for twenty years. If he is right John Sherman and his Republican colleagues are right, and it is eminently fitting that that rampant Force-Bill champion and gold monometallist, Henry Cabot Lodge, should, as he did, assume charge of the message in the Senate and move its reference to a committee with instructions. The duty of Democrats in Congress is plain and easy. They are not in a position to ignore the Democratic policy put forth in the Democratic platform. But Democratic Congressmen cannot hold themselves above their party. The party in the South must be held together. It must continue to present a united front, but it cannot be held together if the people become convinced that the financial policy of the Democrats is identical with that of John Sherman and the Republican Party.

The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta.—The message has made a profound impression upon the country. It marks out the path of safety in our financial legislation.

The Advertiser (Dem.), Montgomery, Ala.—The message can but create a profound impression, not only in this country, but in all other countries of the world. It is a plea for sound, logical, common-sense finance, upon which the credit of this country is based, and a plea for the overthrow of the mischievous doctrine that alone the United States is strong enough against all the other civilized countries of the world to make a silver dollar worth fifty cents equal to a gold dollar.

The Florida Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville.—The silverites will take this to mean the renunciation of the white metal entirely, and the gold-basis advocates will feel like shouting at this declaration of the Chief Executive. But the President throws upon Congress the entire responsibility for any legislation beyond the repeal of the silver-purchasing provision of the Sherman Act. As far as he has gone in specific recommendations the Democratic Party and the people are with him and will sustain him.

The Sentinel (Dem.), Indianapolis.—Mr. Cleveland avoids all theories of every kind. He is not hunting for a debate with anybody. All he asks is the repeal of the Sherman Law, and all hands agree that it ought to be repealed. . . . But we venture the prediction here, that in the course of the solution of the question Mr. Cleveland will be found a truer friend to silver than any of the demagogues who have been playing football with it for political purposes.

The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.—A felicity which is not art, but the natural exertion of

character, has enabled the President to prepare upon one of the most complicated of subjects a document which challenges the admiration of the most skillful controversialist, and yet does not perplex the common people. This felicity has been noticeable before in Mr. Cleveland's State papers, but has never appeared so advantageously. To most men of even great ability the temptation to discursive treatment, to modification, and to obscure generalization would have been irresistible. He has won the thanks of the extreme sections of each side by refraining from ambiguity.

The Gazette (Dem.), Ft. Worth, Texas.—The message represents the extreme view of implacable monometallism—the school of finance of which Mr. John Sherman is recognized as the chief exponent in this country. It were useless to try to deceive ourselves or the country as to its import. Mr. Cleveland has made his attitude so plain that to seek to hang a mystery on his words would merely provoke ridicule. He recommends that the United States shall part company with the Latin Union and the nations of the West friendly to silver, and that they shall follow England, Germany, and Austria into radical monometallism. . . . The duty of the Democratic Congressmen is clear and imperative. They cannot follow where Mr. Cleveland has essayed to lead without inviting upon themselves and their party the just condemnation of the people at the polls.

The Post (Dem.), Houston, Texas.—His advice should be followed without delay. It would be unfortunate for the country if members of Congress should trifle with the present serious financial condition by complicating the question of repeal of the law which has proved so disastrous with other questions which can as well wait.

Independent and People's Party Press.

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, New York.—The President's message is a strong, broad and, in the wisest sense, politic document. Strong, for it states with great clearness and simplicity, the duty of Congress at this moment; comprehensive, for it summarizes very fully the facts of the existing situation and their connection with the Silver Purchase Law; politic, for while it suggests no compromise, and holds out no vain hopes of international agreements for the enlarged use of silver, and, in short, makes no effort to conciliate the silver men in Congress, it does show the workingmen of the country, a potent element in the voting population—how disastrously they would be affected by a cheapening of the dollar.

The Evening Telegram (Ind.), New York.—It is not often that a President can issue a public document which is accepted with equal approval by both parties—but Mr. Cleveland has accomplished that feat. The reason for his success in this difficult task is that he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican at the present moment, but simply an American citizen, who views the situation from a purely business point of view.

The Nation (Ind.), New York.—President Cleveland's message is a model of sound common sense on the money question.

The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.—For the first time in the history of modern politics the President of the United States has delivered a message to Congress that commands the unqualified approval of all the great business interests of the country, regardless of political faith. In this city, where the calamity-mongers have plied their vocation to the utmost by the prostitution of journalism to panic-breeding, the calamity-organs themselves are suddenly halted and compelled to confess the wisdom and patriotism of the President.

The Inquirer (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.—“This matter rises above the plane of party politics, declares the President. “It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household of the land.” This declaration

is the keynote of the situation. A statesman of either party will heed it. The mere politician will reject it. But the suffering business interests will demand that patriotism shall pervade Congress and that the silver question shall be discussed and settled upon a purely business basis. Nothing else will do.

The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.—The President is right. The path to recovery is blocked by the Silver Law. It remains for Congress to remove the obstacle. Responsibility has at last been put where it belongs, and the people will look to see their representatives do their duty, and that without undue delay. There will be time enough to consider measures of currency-expansion after repeal of the Silver Act has done the great work of restoring confidence and bringing back into circulation the immense sums of money withdrawn from active use in the financial fright that now afflicts the country.

The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.—The President's message is just what was expected of him. It is straightforward and to the point. He recommends the unconditional and immediate repeal of the Sherman Law and does not weaken the force of his recommendation by any suggestion for conciliating the silver men.

The News (Ind. Rep.), St. Paul.—The message is couched in a high vein of patriotism and sterling common sense.

The Banner (Ind.), Nashville, Tenn.—The message is a common-sense document. There is no effort to make a display of wisdom, no indication of prejudice of any kind, no disregard of the silver interest. It states plainly a condition of affairs, and points out the sure way of applying a remedy. It does not ignore the claims of silver, but, upon the other hand, it indicates the surest way of placing this country in a position to bring about an international recognition of silver as a money metal.

The Commercial (Ind.), Louisville, Ky.—The message is conservative and patriotic in tone, and will be received by the country with favor. While confining his specific suggestions to the repeal of the bullion-purchase provisions, he avoids antagonizing the hobbies of a multitude of Congressmen who have plans for carrying into effect the second part of his recommendation, and makes it more likely that his recommendation for repeal will be favorably acted upon. We hope it may be, and promptly.

The Cotton Plant (Farmers' Alliance), Columbia, S. C.—As to the message itself there is nothing in it except argument for monometallism. To all appearances it may have been written by the most fanatical gold-worshiper of London or Wall Street. It contains nothing that hints at financial legislation except the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Law. Every line of it breathes determination to obey English dictation and to submit to foreign domination in our currency system. Tariff reform is “relegated to the rearward and the abyss of time” just as we expected.

The Midland Journal (People's), Rising Sun, Md.—The President's message was delivered to Congress on Tuesday, and must have been received by his admiring friends as a disappointment. The document has two peculiarities. First, it has the merit of being short, and second, there is nothing in it. The President asks Congress to repeal the Sherman Purchase Act, but he doesn't even so much as offer a faint suggestion of anything else.

Rocky Mountain News (People's), Denver.—The line is drawn. On one side is Grover Cleveland and all the power of his Administration to force the country at whatever cost to the gold standard. On the other are the people with their interests struggling to restore the bimetallic standard, and thus save themselves and their country from utter business ruin.

LYNCH LAW.

Since the record of various lynchings in our issue of July 1, such outrages or attempts at them have taken place in several parts of the country. One of these crimes against society, in Denver, was marked by extraordinary brutality. All of the lynchings are commented on by the press in very severe terms. Great satisfaction is expressed that a party of lynchers was beaten off in Harrison County, Indiana, three of the would-be lynchers having been killed and several others wounded. So also it is made a subject of congratulation that the leaders of a Memphis mob which lynched a negro, a few weeks ago, have been indicted, and are soon to be placed on trial.

The Lynching in Denver.

The Standard, Chicago.—An Italian saloon-keeper murders an old man, a Grand Army veteran, as the result of a trifling dispute. The city is filled with idle men, out of work, desperate and ready for anything. A harangue by a veteran leads to a surrounding of the massive jail by a crowd of ten thousand men, and finally the walls and doors are battered in, despite the shooting of two of the mob by the sheriff and his officers. The murderer is cut, dragged forth and hung, his body being riddled with bullets while hanging in mid-air. His lifeless body is then dragged a mile through the muddy streets, followed by a procession numbering thousands. The police keep out of sight. The body is finally left dangling from a telegraph-pole, and the police subsequently remove it. The reports say that fifty thousand people watched the assault on the jail. No attempts at arrest were made. At midnight the city had become tranquil.

The News, Denver.—The mob and its actions were a burning shame to Denver. Never since Colorado has had an organized government has there been a lynching in its capital. To pass through the turmoil and terrors of frontier days, the dark hours of the first year of the war, when whether Denver was for the South or the Union was in fiery doubt, the months when murder and arson by hostile Indians were committed almost to the city limits, through fire and flood, with but a single lynching, with provocation all that existed upon Wednesday night—and in the heyday of Denver's boasted wealth and population, with its schools and churches and all the other civilizing influences that enlightenment has brought—to be subjected to such a deep shame makes men cry out in pain and anger. The great commanding duty, now, is to rigidly investigate the shortcomings of Denver's misnamed peace officers and punish them as the enormity of their omissions commands.

Lynching at Memphis, Tenn.

The Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Barbarism outdid itself in Memphis on Saturday night. Some ruffians of that city had what they call a "lynching bee." Their victim, Lee Walker by name, a stupid and illiterate negro, had been arrested for assaulting women. He was safely in custody. There was no possibility of his escape. The evidence against him was abundant. A disposition, on the part of the authorities, vigorously to press for his prosecution, was not wanting. The laws of Tennessee covering his crime, provide adequate punishment. There was no, the slightest reason to suppose that those laws would not be enforced to the utmost limit. But the Memphis mob were not satisfied. Under the influence of brutal passion and vile whiskey they assumed to take the law into their own hands. They did not know Walker. They were unrelated to his victims. They were not even cognizant of the details of his crimes. . . . With a rope round his neck the prisoner was dragged to a neighboring public square. While some were preparing

to hang him others sought amusement by gashing his neck, body, and legs with knives. After the prisoner had been suspended to a telegraph-pole his remains were dragged to a bonfire and partly cremated. Then, according to the dispatches, "for four hours a drunken remnant of the mob made fearful sport with the carcass. Relic hunters broke off the teeth, the nails, bits of the skull and pieces of burnt flesh for pocket pieces. A rope was tied around the remnants of the body and they were dragged through the streets to the courthouse."

The Banner, Nashville, Tenn.—If the public are to be educated to believe that the mob has a right to trample down the law and that authority must yield to numbers, then demoralization and lawlessness will increase. It is the public approval of mob law alone which makes a mob formidable. It is the duty, therefore, of the press to do all in its power to induce the public to condemn mob law and to encourage the officers of the law to resist the mob to the extreme of force.

The Commercial, Memphis, Tenn.—We publish this morning an article from the *Nashville Banner* on the subject of mob rule, which we most heartily commend to the attention of our readers. It is a vivid and terribly truthful picture of the horrors and the demoralizing consequences of the uncrushed ferocity of mob rule. If the people cannot be made to understand that such barbarities are sapping the very foundations of social order and civilization, we may well despair of the future of our State and section. There ought to be something like an organized effort on the part of good citizens everywhere to create a public sentiment which will make these crimes impossible. Every man of influence in the community should stand out boldly for the cause of law and order; every newspaper, every preacher, and every man of every calling who has the ear and commands the respect of his neighbors should do his part in the great work.

The Whig, Jackson, Tenn.—The way to maintain the majesty of the laws is to enforce it. The negro's guilt was beyond question, and he would have undoubtedly been punished if the law had been permitted to deal with him. He richly deserved his fate, and it would make but little difference whether he was hung by the Sheriff or the mob, but for the fact that the latter, in usurping the functions of the law, trample upon it and bring it into disrespect, thereby bringing about the very condition of affairs which they plead in extenuation of their act—the law's incapacity to deal with offenders.

The Tobacco Leaf, Clarksville, Tenn.—The *Nashville Banner* is one of the soundest papers in the State on the money question, but we believe it is a little off on lynching. Especially is this true of the recent lynching at Memphis. Cannon could not have stopped the mob that attacked the jail, and we see no good sense in condemning a man who heretofore has made a good officer for failing to turn his gun on a mob who wanted the life of a rapist. Enforcing the law is one thing while acting the fool is another. Had Sheriff McLendon shot a half dozen men we doubt if much of the jail would have been left. The lowest estimate we have seen put on the number of men in the mob was 1,000. What could a handful of men have done against this force?

Lynchers Foiled in Indiana.

The Tribune, Minneapolis.—The lynching craze has received another stern rebuke, this time down in Indiana, where lynch law is the most popular form of criminal procedure. Two young men of Corydon, Conrad by name, had been informally indicted by the neighbors for the murder of their father. To be sure, the grand jury of the State and county aforesaid has been unable to find sufficient evidence against them to justify an indictment, the boys protested their innocence and remained at home, and in the eyes of the law they were guiltless of the crime. Neverthe-

less, several of the best citizens concluded to drive the boys out of the county, or in the event of their refusal, to hang them to a convenient tree. . . . The other night the "best" citizens assembled and marched to the residence of the Conrads to execute them. The boys were ready and opened fire upon the mob to such good purpose that four of the lynchers bit the dust. The law is on the side of the Conrads, and the lynchers got no more than their deserts when they attempted to take the law into their own hands. Whether the Conrads were guilty or not, there will be little sympathy for the "best citizens" who came to grief in an attempt to commit a crime almost as heinous as the one they charged their intended victims with perpetrating. Mob law is seldom justifiable and never right. No good citizen will grieve when rioters come to grief.

The Post, Chicago.—We are dreadfully sorry for the surviving lynchers—the four others are beyond sympathy—but perhaps they may find some gain in their loss. If, for instance, they have learned that the courts are not always wrong or that an accused man has some rights which "leading citizens" are bound to respect, or that lynching is often a dangerous as well as a disreputable business—why, then, they have not had their painful experience in vain.

Lynching, a Blot on Civilization.

The Tribune, Detroit.—Lynch law is one of the foulest blots on our American civilization. It is time for public authorities to stiffen their backbones and bring to justice the savages who attempt to administer an illegal "justice" of their own contriving. The sudden activity of Kansas officials in attempting to preserve the peace in the mining district is as welcome as it is unexpected, and until further returns are received, will be gladly accepted as a sign of returning reason and conscience. Perhaps it would be well to substitute "newly acquired" for "returning" in the above sentence, as the present administration of the Bleeding State has never hitherto been accused of possessing either of the qualities mentioned.

The Newspapers Laud Judge Lynch.

Freidenker, Milwaukee.—Lynchings are getting to be daily occurrences in the United States. One cannot pick up a paper without seeing a case reported in which a mob has arrogated for itself the double dignity of judge and executioner. And yet people talk of justice and cry out against "anarchism." The worst of it is that few papers dare to protest against this barbarity. They all land "Judge Lynch" and execrate the "monsters" who have been executed by him, especially if the "monster" happens to be a colored individual.

The Only Remedy for Lynching.

The Tennessee Methodist, Nashville.—Whiskey! whiskey! whiskey!!! This is the fruitful womb of most of our woes. A people who bow the knee to rum and vote to legalize its continued existence, and its awful horrors, have no right to expect anything but a harvest of havoc, horror, and hell. It is with poor grace that men who abet and sustain, by their ballots, a wretched system which breeds such dire catastrophes, rise and in cold blood murder the brutes who outrage innocence. What is the remedy for this dreadful state of things? is asked on all sides. The remedy, to be thorough and permanent, must be constitutional and radical. Break the grip of rum on the vitals of our Government. Vote for men of character and because of their character, and not because they bear a stamp pasted on them by a rum-cursed political party. Break the power of whiskey in our national Congress, in the State legislative halls, in our municipal governments, and everywhere its foul and debasing influence is felt. Let the Christian voters of the nation vote as they pray—this alone will be the speediest and completest remedy it is possible to find.

THE INFLOW OF GOLD.

[From the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, New York, August 14.]

It is said that \$23,000,000 in gold has already come or is coming within a few days from Europe. The bare fact is not of itself greatly important. But the circumstances render this event one of peculiar significance.

Undoubtedly the money has in reality been borrowed from foreign countries. The form of borrowing is on the whole fairly well understood; banks of this city have obtained from savings-banks several millions in value of the bonds which they held, and have placed those bonds with strong banking-houses for the purpose of obtaining many millions in gold from Europe. The bonds thus obtained, if not deposited abroad as security for the money forwarded, will be used as deposits at the Treasury for additional circulation issued to the National banks participating in the operation. In some cases, undoubtedly, the bonds have been pledged directly as security for an advance of money through bankers in this city. In other cases, no doubt, other securities of high value have been accepted by agents of foreign bankers as sufficient for the gold which they have undertaken to deliver in this country. Nevertheless, the bottom fact of the whole business is that the credit of the United States remains unimpaired and, more than that, it is high enough and strong enough to draw many millions from the gold deposits of any other country.

There has not been an event for more than thirty years which is so significant as this. It indicates the really unlimited power of the United States in financial matters. It must be remembered that the conditions, at the time this contract was effected, were in the last degree unfavorable. The business of this country was already prostrated to a most unusual extent, and there was reason to apprehend that failures of banks and firms and closing of manufacturing establishments would continue without abatement. At the same time foreign Powers were contending with each other for control of the gold reserve of the two continents. With the credit of the United States supposed to be weakened by unwise legislation to a dangerous extent, with the industrial of this country depressed as they have not been before for more than twenty years, it seemed by no means probable that the Government credit would suffice to draw from Europe under the peculiar circumstances more than \$20,000,000 of gold in a single week.

It must be recognized that a tremendous financial power is disclosed by these events. The Republic, even when its industries are most depressed, has a control over the finances of the world which has never yet been fully tested.

ENGLISH COLLIERS' STRIKE.

The strike among the coal-miners of England has reached very impressive proportions. The number of men participating is reported to be nearly 400,000. The strike was precipitated by notices served on the men that they must submit to a reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages, because of the alleged falling off in demand and the consequent low market price.

Manchester Times (Liberal), Manchester.—Over 270,000 have ceased to work in accordance with notices served by the colliery proprietors. In districts where notices have been sent in by the men themselves, acting under the advice of the Federation, 62,000 will lay down their tools. In Durham, Northumberland, and South Wales there are 125,000 men as to whose proceedings it is impossible to speak with certainty. There remain the collieries in Scotland, where the men have applied for an advance. Even if the doubtful districts do not cease work, we shall have, in a few

days, 330,000 miners idle. The supply of fuel must soon fall short of the requirements of the public, and other trades will be paralyzed. In several quarters there is a strong disposition to blame the miners for the position in which the coal trade stands to-day. It appears to be assumed that the attitude of the men is without rhyme or reason, dictated by pure cussedness. But there is very much to be said for the course which the miners are taking. They are really only doing what any other class of men do in like circumstances. They maintain that the present rate of remuneration should be regarded as a minimum, not a maximum, and they ask the colliery proprietors to shape their business arrangements accordingly.

Justice (Socialist), London.—Now, then, you patriotic idiots and earth-burrowing rabble, listen. Your master, the Capitalist, demands 25 per cent. of your wages. Only 25 per cent., remember! Why? Who says why? Doesn't he risk his money? And if he risks his money, shan't he have profit? What's that? "Don't you risk your life?" Well, of course, you do! But what's your life, I'd like to know! What do you make of it? Now, if you were like the two million German chaps across the water there would be some sense in listening to you. They are sick of being bought and sold like dumb cattle. They have determined that man shall not much longer trade on the labor of his fellow men, and erect one in a palace and plunge another in a pigsty. Their life has a purpose! But you! Now and then you allow yourself to be wound up with beer and blarney, when your glib, water-eyed Radical and Tory politicians come down and use you to prop their own class interests. Then you howl and clatter your clogs without any clear idea why you are doing it, and the class snobs leave the field and wink wisely, and curl their mustaches and drink toddy at the fun they have had out of the British workingman. So, come, tumble up! Twenty-five per cent. Not a penny less, remember! The Capitalist means it, don't you see? He means to have luxuries! He means to bring you under, work you, skin you, use your hide for his front-door mat, if he likes. Now then, tumble up! get into your dust holes and let the men who have the will and the idea have their 25 per cent.!

The Clarion (Socialist), London.—The champions of the employers say that wages must be reduced because prices are low. This contention is manifestly absurd. So is the plea of the absence of "demand." As a matter of fact the Board of Trade returns show that there has really been a slight increase in the tonnage of coal sold. It would be easy enough for employers to improve prices. They have only got to combine and be faithful. But they cannot trust each other, and because they cannot trust each other they demand that the colliers shall labor and risk life and limb for a wage upon which they cannot exist in the most frugal comfort.

RUSSO-GERMAN TARIFF WAR.

The retaliatory war in tariff rates, in which Russia and Germany are just now engaged, excites much interest and some apprehension. The strain between the two countries is at all times considerable, and the feeling excited by a tariff war seems likely to intensify the strain, and to lead to retaliatory tactics in other directions.

Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.—The authorities have not been as careful as could be desired in their steps against Germany. The maximal tariff has been declared because Germany acted in a dilatory manner on the whole question, while we wished to settle the matter as soon as possible on account of the coming grain season. Now the market has been closed against us. It would have been better to wait until September or October, when the Russian grain would have been sold.

Wjedomosti, Moscow.—The unfortunate war

of tariffs will weigh very heavily upon our farmers just now. They depend upon the sale of their grain, and are about to clog the market with their produce. It would be far better for them if they made up their mind to hold out for better prices, even if they have to borrow at the country banks. The matter most to be considered is how America can be prevented from monopolizing the German markets for good.

Berliner Tageblatt (Friesinnig), Berlin.—The news that the Russian Government has determined to extend the prohibitive tariff against Germany to Finland has almost created a panic at the Exchange, as this closes a valuable market to the German manufacturers. Finland has its own tariff and customs. The value of its exports amounted in 1890 to \$18,000,000, the imports to \$28,000,000, of which \$1,200,000 and \$9,000,000 were engaged in the trade with Germany.

Fremdenblatt (Conserv.), Vienna.—Our exporters should endeavor to gain as much profit from the situation as possible. The export from Germany to Russia will be almost entirely stopped, but it is to be feared that France will gain more than any other country. A French line of steamships has already offered to give free passage to commercial agents who wish to visit Russia, allowing them to take 2,000 pounds of goods also free of charge. Especially low rates have been granted by the companies for Russian oil, to the detriment of the export from America. It is expected that the export of oil from Russia to France will increase over 5,000,000 rubles in value.

Hamburger Nachrichten (Agrarian), Hamburg.—The wording of the treaty between Germany and Austria is not very precise, and Austria does not feel bound to assist Germany in her war of tariffs. This proves how childish are the hopes of those who believe that political friendship could be strengthened by economic sacrifices. Austria could indeed exercise a certain amount of pressure in the matter, but she would have to do so against her own interests, and therefore naturally declines. She leaves the honor of having strengthened the allies at the cost of their own country gladly to Caprivi. Whether the present relations between Russia and Austria will have any influence upon the political situation cannot, as yet, be determined.

The Spectator, London.—The evil effects that will be produced on both Empires are, of course, very great; and it is hoped that in October, when negotiations for a treaty are to be resumed, the diplomatists, and the merchants who egg them on, will come to their senses. Let us trust that the incident will shake Lord Salisbury's belief in the advantages to be gained by having something in the shape of a tariff to bargain with. Such bargaining is only too likely to end in 50 per cent. augmentations.

The Times, London.—The latest retaliatory measure of the Russian Minister of Finance has had an effect upon the tone of the German newspapers, which before could not find words enough to praise the energy and decision with which the German Government had acted. Now, voices are not wanting which accuse Germany of having provoked this unfortunate quarrel by her commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary, and which demand the immediate conclusion of a treaty with Russia at any price. A provisional arrangement, it is argued, such as that suggested by Russia during the negotiations, is better than the continuance of the present state of things, and a commercial treaty with insignificant concessions is better than none at all. Count von Caprivi is urged to remain true to himself and his economical policy, and not to allow Germany to come once more under the thumb of the Agrarians. It is much to be regretted that such a tariff war should have arisen, but it is still more deplorable that the commercial question should be mixed up with party

politics. All Russian writers insist that the present extraordinary and almost intolerable conditions of trade between the two Empires have been brought about solely by the obstinacy and procrastination of the German Government and the clumsy tactics of Count von Caprivi in pandering to the Russophobia of the German Agrarian Party in order to pass the Army Bills.

Condensed from Special Correspondence of the Staats-Zeitung, New York.—During the winter of 1891, Germany concluded treaties with Austria and Italy, etc., which allowed to these nations the reduction of the grain duty from 50 marks to 35 marks, under the most-favored-nation clause. Russia was not numbered among these, and thus the Russian grain was at a disadvantage as against American, Austrian, and Roumanian produce. During the hard times of 1891-92, when Russia was short of grain herself, the difference in the tariff was not felt to any great extent. But this year Russia has a rich harvest and Germany a poor one, and the Russian farmers begin to shout for an open frontier. The Russian manufacturers, however, antagonize all attempts to lower the tariff. In Germany, on the other hand, the Agrarians oppose the import of Russian grain, while the manufacturers are likely to suffer considerably. Russia has proclaimed the maximal tariff against Germany, and the latter country has answered by raising all duties on Russian produce 50 per cent. Statistics show that Germany imported from Russia, in 1891, goods to the value of \$145,000,000, and exported \$36,000,000. Now there is practically no business done at all, and even if we deduct a large percentage of these sums for goods which only passed through, it remains evident that both parties must suffer considerably. The main question for Russia is: Does the rest of the world produce enough grain to enable Germany to buy her grain elsewhere without causing a considerable rise in the market? Will other countries sell their grain to Germany and satisfy their own wants with the cheaper Russian supply, or will Russia be unable to part with her surplus? The political side of the question should also be considered. A war of tariffs will often prepare a bloodier struggle. The idea of starving Germany is nothing new to French and Russian politicians. They believe that Germany could not hold out if French cruisers were to cut off American supplies. Caprivi has, however, so far an advantage, as the press of the whole country, with the exception of the Socialist papers, which have no influence on the question, and Eugen Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung*, support the Chancellor in his measures against Russia, in the hope that the latter country will soon be compelled to come to terms.

Staats-Zeitung (Dem.), New York.—America has now a rare chance to sell its surplus at a fair price, but, unfortunately, our people do not know how to improve the chance. The Germans export to other civilized countries only the best. One can buy, on the average, better German goods in America than in the German cities. But the American exporter seems to follow the maxim that everything is "good enough" for the foreign market. The long-expected cargoes of American hay have brought about a general disillusion. The German cattle are used to sweet meadow hay, and will not eat food of a low quality. It should be remembered that Americans will profit quite enough even if they send good qualities. Similar is the experience with the export of corn. The United States Government expends \$10,000 annually to introduce Indian corn at European tables. The thing has been done with such skill that people make wry faces if you talk of it, and ask if it is really true that Americans eat such horrid stuff. The Americans have tried to awake enthusiasm for Indian corn by inviting people to dinners, at which six to eight different courses prepared entirely of corn or cornmeal were served! The German Government is, however, making trials with corn for the army horses.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON AMERICA.

Cape Argus (Ind.), Capetown, South Africa.—How pernicious in effect this cheap literature is, which is published in such quantities nowadays, is strikingly shown in the case of three boys whose burglarious exploits at the International Hotel has got them into trouble. In the possession of the pioneers the police found a vast quantity of highly sensational fiction, chiefly published in America, which appears to find a ready sale in all quarters of the globe. Wildly alliterative titles, a gorgeous frontispiece, and contents extravagant to the verge of burlesque serve to draw from the pockets of the uncultured the pennies to purchase this rubbish. The prisoners in the International Hotel case owe their misfortunes undoubtedly to the too eager perusal of trash of this nature, the books found in their possession chiefly relating the reckless deeds of daring perpetrated by youthful desperadoes in America.

The Clarion (Socialist), Manchester, England.—One occasionally meets people who think that if England were a Republic, the Bird of Freedom would sail straight in and bring the millennium in his beak. But there's a doubt. The wife of an American millionaire has ordered an imitation of Queen Victoria's crown to be made as a diadem for her own wear. And that Eulalia, a little Princess who went from somewhere in Europe to see the World's Fair, has been fêted and cheered, and toadied by the free-born Americans in a way that Europeans would consider sickening. One man in New York, a plain, uninterested citizen actually went crazy through the excitement of seeing her, and judging from the gush which American papers have printed about her, a great many editors must have gone mad too.

Deutsche Zeitung (Liberal), Vienna.—The excessive vanity of the Americans with regard to everything American is indeed ludicrous, but one cannot justly deny that they have a right to be proud of the rapid development of their country. It is unjust of Europeans to ridicule everything that does not appear good to them in America. What is being done in a few days in America requires sometimes years in the old country, and it is thus not to be wondered at that our work is more thoroughly done.

STUDENTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Kölnische Zeitung (National Liberal), Köln.—One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four foreigners have begun their studies at German universities this summer, of which 595 went to Berlin. Leipzig has 255 new foreign students, München 195, Heidelberg 160, Halle 108, Freiburg 97, Strassburg 77, Bonn 58, Göttingen 51, Yena 50, Würzburg 49, Marburg 46, Tübingen 46, Erlangen 39, Griefswald 26, Königsberg 23, Breslau 20, Kiel 10, Giessen 8, Münster 6, Rostock 5. The nationality of these students is as follows: Russians 398, Americans 350, Austrians 299, Swiss 259, English 138, Asiatics (mostly Japanese) 75, Bulgarians 56, Greeks 49, Dutch 48, French 34, Scandinavians 33, Italians 29, Roumanians 24, Belgians 25, Luxemburgians 23, Servians 15, Danes 6, Spaniards 2, Africans 20, Austrians 7. For the winter season the number of newly immatriculated foreigners was 1,949, of which 414 were Americans and 69 Japanese. The German students numbered 27,518.

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Current Events.

Wednesday, August 9.

The Senate adjourned after the reading of the journal, without transacting any business..... Cloudbursts and floods damage railroads and interrupt travel in the West..... Robert H. Coleman, the "Iron King" of Lebanon, makes an assignment..... Virginia day is celebrated at the World's Fair. In the British House of Commons an amendment to the Home-Rule Bill limiting the voting power of Irish members of the Imperial Parliament is defeated, 221 to 118..... Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, gives a dinner in London to Admiral Erben and Captain Mohan, of the *Chicago*..... The International Socialist Congress at Zurich voted in favor of the establishment of an eight-hour working-day.

Thursday, August 10.

The Senate meets and adjourns until Monday; an early adjournment is taken in the House..... The Democratic Convention nominates Lawrence T. Neal for Governor of Ohio..... Soldiers at Coal Creek, Tenn., lynch two men suspected of murdering one of their comrades..... The American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., suspends..... George Makepeace Towle, the historian, dies near Boston..... In New York City, banks loan large sums of money on time at 6 per cent.; money on call very easy at 3 per cent.; stocks advance an average of 2 and 3 per cent.

Gen. E. Calleja is appointed Governor-General of Cuba..... Four cases of cholera (one fatal) are reported from Antwerp..... It is announced that complete order has been restored in Samoa.

Friday, August 11.

The Senate not in session; in the House, an order of procedure is agreed to, limiting debate to fourteen days, with votes successively upon free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman Act; Mr. Wilson introduces a Repeal Bill, Mr. Bland moves a Bill providing a ratio of 16 to 1, as a substitute, and debate begins..... President Cleveland passes through the City of New York, on his way to Buzzard's Bay.

A Cabinet crisis is reported in Egypt, the Khedive having quarreled with Riaz Pachia, his Prime Minister..... The French steamer *Océville* is sunk in a collision and five persons are drowned..... The running time of the *Campania* from Sandy Hook to Brown Head is reported 5 days, 16 hours, and 30 minutes.

Saturday, August 12.

The Senate not in session; in the House debate on the proposed repeal of the "Sherman Law" is continued..... Suit for \$50,000 for breach of promise is begun against Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge..... In the legislative controversy in Rhode Island the Supreme Court decides in favor of the Republicans..... The *Minneapolis* is launched at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia..... The Commercial Bank, Brooklyn, suspends.

Most of the survivors of the *Victoria* disaster arrive at Portsmouth on the battleship *Triumph*..... It is said that over 2,000 candidates are already in the field for the French elections, August 20; M. Dupuy defines the Ministerial programme..... Riots occur between Hindus and Mohammedans in Bombay; six persons killed and many wounded.

Sunday, August 13.

The gates of the World's Fair are open; attendance small..... Minneapolis suffers by fire to the extent of \$2,000,000; fifteen hundred people are made homeless..... The Conference at Northfield closes..... The Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, dies from heart-failure at Peekskill.

The formation of a new Ministry in the Argentine Republic is announced..... Bombay dispatches say that all available troops and volunteers were called out late Saturday night to suppress the riots..... A British steamer is rammed by the British cruiser *Forth*.

Monday, August 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees introduces a Bill permitting national banks to emit notes to the par value of bonds deposited; Mr. Vest makes a speech in favor of free coinage of silver..... In the House, debate on the Wilson repeal Bill is continued..... The Senate Hotel, in Chicago, burns; seven people killed and a number injured..... In New York City, Monsignor Satolli is the guest of Archbishop Corrigan..... Dr. Buchanan is sentenced to death for the murder of his wife..... Gold commands a premium of 1 to 1 1/4 per cent.

The political situation in Buenos Ayres is critical; public buildings guarded by troops..... Great destruction of life and property by floods in Austria-Hungary.

Tuesday, August 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees's Bill to increase bank issues is blocked; the resolutions of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Vest are debated..... In the House, debate on the Repeal Bill continues..... Mr. Blount, our Minister to Hawaii, arrives in San Francisco, en route to Washington..... Yung Yu, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, arrives at San Francisco..... Receivers are appointed for the Northern Pacific Railroad..... In New York City, Monsignor Satolli celebrates pontifical high mass in the Cathedral, and Archbishop Corrigan expresses loyalty to the Pope and the Apostolic Delegate..... Annual convention of the New York State Firemen's Association at Coney Island..... Stocks dull and lower.

In Paris, the Bering Sea Tribunal decides most of the technical points against the United States; but it establishes a close season for seals from May 1 to July 31, and a protected zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, and forbids the use of firearms, nets, explosives, and steam vessels in pelagic sealing is forbidden..... A state of siege is proclaimed in Argentina.

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